



⑫ **EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION**

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⑤④ **2-amino-4,5-methyleneadipic acid compounds for treatment of CNS disorders.**

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US-A- 3 091 608
- TETRAHEDRON LETTERS, vol. 29, no. 10, 1988, pages 1181-1184, Pergamon Press Plc, Oxford, GB; K. YAMANOI et al.: "Syntheses of trans- and CIS-alpha-(carboxycyclopropyl) glycines. Novel neuroinhibitory amino acids as L-glutamate analogue"**
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Description

This invention is in the field of clinical neurology and relates specifically to a class of therapeutically useful compounds, compositions and methods for management of neurotoxic damage, epilepsy, memory disorders and neurodegenerative diseases. For example, these compounds are particularly useful for treating neurotoxic injury which follows periods of anoxia or ischemia associated with stroke, cardiac arrest or perinatal asphyxia. The compounds would also be useful as anti-convulsants and for memory enhancement.

10 Background of the Invention

Unlike other tissues which can survive extended periods of hypoxia, brain tissue is particularly sensitive to deprivation of oxygen or energy. Permanent damage to neurons can occur during brief periods of hypoxia, anoxia or ischemia. Neurotoxic injury is known to be caused or accelerated by certain excitatory amino acids (EAA) found naturally in the central nervous system (CNS). Glutamate (Glu) is an endogenous amino acid which has been characterized as a fast excitatory transmitter in the mammalian brain. Glutamate is also known as a powerful neurotoxin capable of killing CNS neurons under certain pathological conditions which accompany stroke and cardiac arrest. Normal glutamate concentrations are maintained within brain tissue by energy-consuming transport systems. Under low energy conditions which occur during conditions of hypoglycemia, hypoxia or ischemia, cells can release glutamate. Under such low energy conditions the cell is not able to take glutamate back into the cell. Initial glutamate release stimulates further release of glutamate which results in an extracellular glutamate accumulation and a cascade of neurotoxic injury.

It has been shown that the sensitivity of central neurons to hypoxia and ischemia can be reduced by either blockage of synaptic transmission or by the specific antagonism of postsynaptic glutamate receptors [see S. M. Rothman and J. W. Olney, "Glutamate and the Pathophysiology of Hypoxia - Ischemic Brain Damage," *Annals of Neurology*, Vol. 19, No. 2 (1986)]. Glutamate is characterized as a broad spectrum agonist having activity at three neuronal excitatory amino acid receptor sites. These receptor sites are named after the amino acids which selectively excite them, namely: Kainate (KA), N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA or NMA) and quisqualate (QUIS).

Neurons which have EAA receptors on their dendritic or somal surfaces undergo acute excitotoxic degeneration when these receptors are excessively activated by glutamate. Thus, agents which selectively block or antagonize the action of glutamate at the EAA synaptic receptors of central neurons can prevent neurotoxic injury associated with anoxia, hypoxia or ischemia caused by stroke, cardiac arrest or perinatal asphyxia.

Aminophosphonic acids have been investigated as neurotransmitter blockers [see M.N. Perkins et al, *Neuroscience Lett.*, 23, 333 (1981); and J. Davies et al, *Neuroscience Lett.*, 21, 77 (1981)]. In particular, compounds such as 2-amino-4-(2-phosphonomethylphenyl)butyric acid and 2-(2-amino-2-carboxy)-ethylphenylphosphonic acid have been synthesized for evaluation as antagonists in blocking the action of the neurotransmitter compounds L-glutamic acid and L-aspartic acid [K. Matoba et al, "Structural Modification of Bioactive Compounds II. Syntheses of Aminophosphonic Acids", *Chem. Pharm. Bull.*, 32, (10) 3918-3925 (1984)].

Intact hippocampal structure is necessary for the brain to process information and store it in memory. The phenomenon of "long term potentiation" (LTP) may be the mechanism by which this process occurs. The leading role of NMDA receptors, a sub-type of excitatory amino acid receptor, in LTP has been firmly established by electrophysiological studies. NMDA antagonists such as 2-amino-7-phosphonoheptanoic acid (APH) may inhibit the induction of LTP.

Certain cyclopropyl-substituted amino acids have been isolated from natural plant sources. For example, *cis*- α -(carboxycyclopropyl)glycine and *trans*- α -(carboxycyclopropyl)glycine were obtained, respectively, from the seed of *Aesculus* and *Blighia*, the *cis*-isomer having been characterized as a potent inhibitor of mungbean seedling growth [L. Fowden et al, *Phytochemistry*, 8, 437-443 (1969)].

Japanese Patent Application No. 154,499, published on Feb. 17, 1986, describes a series of cyclopropylglycine derivatives for use in foodstuffs, agrochemicals or pharmaceuticals. Certain 3,4-cyclopropylglutamate isomers have been evaluated in an electrophysiology assay involving a periodically oscillating neuron of an African giant snail [K. Yamanoi et al, *Tetrahedron Letters*, 29, 1181-1186 (1988)].

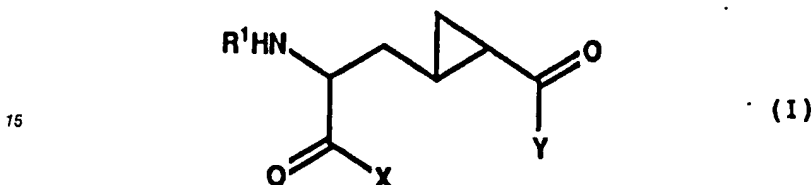
NMDA receptor agonists have been described. For example, *trans*- and *cis*-3,4-cyclopropyl glutamates have been evaluated in glutamate subclass receptor binding assays for displacement of radiolabelled L-glutamate, kainate and AMPA, wherein the *cis*-isomer was found to be an agonist producing changes similar to L-glutamate [6th Camerino-Noordwijkerhout Symposium: Recent Advances in Receptor Chemistry,

Abstracts, Camerino, Italy, 73-74 (Sept. 1987)].

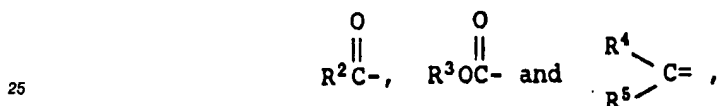
Description of the Invention

5 Treatment of a mammal afflicted by or susceptible to a CNS disorder, such as a cognitive disorder, epilepsy, depression, Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, a neurodegenerative disease or neurotoxic injury, is provided by administering to the mammal a therapeutically-effective amount of a compound selected from a class of 2-amino-4,5-methyleneadipic acid compounds and derivatives defined by Formula I:

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20 wherein R¹ is selected from hydrido, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aralkyl, aryloxyalkyl, arylthioalkyl,



with each of R², R³, R⁴ and R⁵ being independently selected from hydrido, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl and aralkyl; wherein each of X and Y is independently selected from hydroxy, alkoxy, alkylthio, amino and

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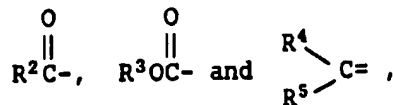
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with each of R⁶ and R⁷ being independently selected from hydrido, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl and aralkyl; wherein any of R¹ through R⁷ groups having a substitutable position may be substituted with one or more substituents selected from hydroxy, halo, alkyl, haloalkyl, cyano, alkoxy, alkylthio, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, sulfinylalkyl, sulfonylalkyl, amino, acyl, acyloxy, alkoxycarbonyl and aminocarbonyl; or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof.

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A preferred class of compounds within Formula I consists of those compounds wherein R¹ is selected from hydrido, alkyl, aralkyl,

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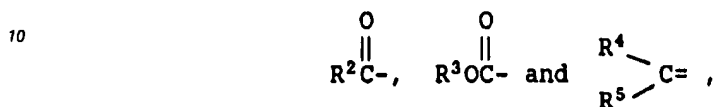
with each of R², R³, R⁴ and R⁵ being independently selected from hydrido, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl and aralkyl; wherein each of X and Y is independently selected from hydroxyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, amino and

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with each of R^6 and R^7 being independently selected from hydrido, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl and aralkyl; wherein any of R^1 through R^7 groups having one or more substitutable positions may be substituted with one or more substituents selected from hydroxy, halo, alkyl, haloalkyl, cyano, alkoxy, alkylthio, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, sulfinylalkyl, sulfonylalkyl, amino, acyl, acyloxy, alkoxycarbonyl and aminocarbonyl; or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof.

A more preferred class of compounds within Formula I consists of those compounds wherein R^1 is selected from hydrido, alkyl, aralkyl,

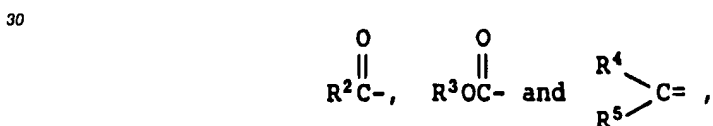


15 with each of R^2 , R^3 , R^4 and R^5 being independently selected from hydrido, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl and aralkyl; wherein each of X and Y is independently selected from hydroxyl, alkoxy, amino and



with each of R^6 and R^7 being independently selected from hydrido, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl and aralkyl; wherein any of R^1 through R^7 groups having one or more substitutable positions on an aryl portion of the group may be substituted with one or more substituents selected from halo, alkyl, hydroxyl, haloalkyl and alkoxy; or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof.

A further preferred class of compounds within Formula I consists of those compounds wherein R^1 is selected from hydrido, linear alkyl, aralkyl,

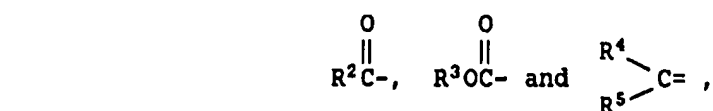


35 with each of R^2 , R^3 , R^4 and R^5 being independently selected from hydrido, alkyl, aryl and aralkyl; wherein each of X and Y is independently selected from hydroxyl, alkoxy, amino and and

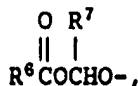


45 with each of R^6 and R^7 being independently selected from hydrido, alkyl, and aralkyl; wherein any of R^1 through R^7 groups having one or more substitutable positions on an aryl portion of the group may be substituted with one or more halo or hydroxyl groups; or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof.

A more highly preferred class of compounds consists of the 2R,4S,5S isomers and the 2R,4R,5R isomers of compounds within Formula I wherein R^1 is selected from hydrido, linear alkyl, aralkyl,

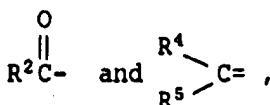


with each of R^2 , R^3 , R^4 and R^5 being independently selected from hydrido, alkyl, aryl and aralkyl; wherein each of X and Y is independently selected, from hydroxyl, alkoxy, amino and

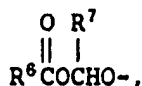


with each of R⁶ and R⁷ being independently selected from hydrido, alkyl, and aralkyl; wherein any of R¹ through R⁷ groups having one or more substitutable positions on an aryl portion of the group may be substituted with one or more halo or hydroxyl groups; or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof.

Another more highly preferred class of compounds consists of the 2R,4S,5S isomers and the 2R,4R,5R isomers of compounds within Formula I wherein R¹ is selected from hydrido,



with each of R², R⁴ and R⁵ being independently selected from alkyl, aryl and aralkyl; wherein each of X and Y is independently selected from hydroxyl, alkoxy, amino and



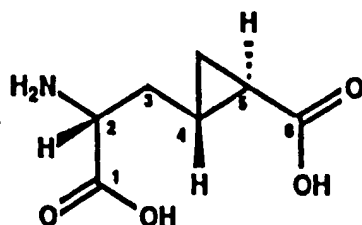
with each of R⁶ and R⁷ being independently selected from hydrido, alkyl, and aralkyl; wherein any of R¹ through R⁷ groups having one or more substitutable positions on an aryl portion of the group may be substituted with one or more halo or hydroxyl groups; or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof.

A most preferred class of compounds within Formula I consists of those compounds wherein R¹ is hydrido and each of X and Y is hydroxyl.

Examples of specific most highly preferred compounds within Formula I are 2R,4S,5S-2-amino-4,5-methyleneadipic acid and 2R,4R,5R-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid.

The term "hydrido" denotes a single hydrogen atom (H) which may be attached, for example, to a carbon atom or to an oxygen atom to form an hydroxyl group. Where the term "alkyl" is used, either alone or within other terms such as "haloalkyl", "aralkyl" and "hydroxyalkyl", the term "alkyl" embraces linear or branched radicals having one to about ten carbon atoms unless otherwise specifically described. Preferred alkyl radicals are "lower alkyl" radicals having one to about five carbon atoms. The term "cycloalkyl" embraces radicals having three to ten carbon atoms, such as cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclohexyl and cycloheptyl. The term "haloalkyl" embraces radicals wherein any one or more of the carbon atoms is substituted with one or more halo groups, preferably selected from bromo, chloro and fluoro. Specifically embraced by the term "haloalkyl" are monohaloalkyl, dihaloalkyl and polyhaloalkyl groups. A monohaloalkyl group, for example, may have either a bromo, a chloro, or a fluoro atom within the group. Dihalalkyl and polyhaloalkyl groups may be substituted with two or more of the same halo groups, or may have a combination of different halo groups. Examples of a dihaloalkyl group are dibromomethyl, dichloromethyl and bromochloromethyl. Examples of a polyhaloalkyl are trifluoromethyl, 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl, perfluoroethyl and 2,2,3,3-tetrafluoropropyl groups. The term "alkoxy", embraces linear or branched oxy-containing radicals having an alkyl portion of one to about ten carbon atoms, such as methoxy, ethoxy, isopropoxy and butoxy. The term "alkylthio" embraces radicals containing a linear or branched alkyl group, of one to about ten carbon atoms attached to a divalent sulfur atom, such as a methylthio group. The term "aryl" embraces aromatic radicals such as phenyl, naphthyl and biphenyl. The term "aralkyl" embraces aryl-substituted alkyl radicals such as benzyl, diphenylmethyl, triphenylmethyl, phenylethyl, phenylbutyl and diphenylethyl. The terms "benzyl" and "phenylmethyl" are interchangeable. The terms "aryloxy" and "arylthio" denote radical respectively, aryl groups having an oxygen or sulfur atom through which the radical is attached to a nucleus, examples of which are phenoxy and phenylthio. The terms "sulfinyl" and "sulfonyl", whether used alone or linked to other terms, denotes respectively divalent radicals >SO and >SO_2 . The term "acyl" whether used alone, or within a term such as acyloxy, denotes a radical provided by the residue after removal of hydroxyl from an organic acid, examples of such radical being acetyl and benzoyl.

- Within this class of 2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acids and derivatives of the invention are the pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the compounds of Formula I, including acid addition salts and base addition salts. The term "pharmaceutically-acceptable salts" embraces salts commonly used to form alkali metal salts and to form addition salts of free acids or free bases. The nature of the salt is not critical, provided that it is pharmaceutically-acceptable. Suitable pharmaceutically-acceptable acid addition salts of compounds of Formula I may be prepared from an inorganic acid or from an organic acid. Examples of such inorganic acids are hydrochloric, hydrobromic, hydroiodic, nitric, carbonic, sulfuric and phosphoric acid. Appropriate organic acids may be selected from aliphatic, cycloaliphatic, aromatic, araliphatic, heterocyclic, carboxylic and sulfonic classes of organic acids, example of which are formic, acetic, propionic, succinic, glycolic, gluconic, lactic, malic, tartaric, citric, ascorbic, glucuronic, maleic, fumaric, pyruvic, aspartic, glutamic, benzoic, anthranilic, p-hydroxybenzoic, salicylic, phenylacetic, mandelic, embonic (pamoic), methanesulfonic, ethanesulfonic, 2-hydroxyethanesulfonic, pantothenic, benzenesulfonic, toluenesulfonic, sulfanilic, mesylic, cyclohexylaminosulfonic, stearic, algenic, β -hydroxybutyric, malonic, galactaric and galacturonic acid. Suitable pharmaceutically-acceptable base addition salts of compounds of Formula I include metallic salts made from aluminium, calcium, lithium, magnesium, potassium, sodium and zinc or organic salts made from N,N'-dibenzylethylenediamine, chloroprocaine, choline, diethanolamine, ethylenediamine, meglumine (N-methylglucamine) and procaine. All of these salts may be prepared by conventional means from the corresponding compound of Formula I by reacting, for example, the appropriate acid or base with the compound of Formula I.
- Compounds of general Formula I can possess one or more asymmetric carbon atoms and are thus capable of existing in the form of optical isomers as well as in the form of racemic or non-racemic mixtures thereof. The optical isomers can be obtained by resolution of the racemic mixtures according to conventional processes, for example by formation of diastereoisomeric salts by treatment with an optically active acid or base. Examples of appropriate acids are tartaric, diacetyltartaric, dibenzoyltartaric, ditoluoyltartaric and camphorsulfonic acid and then separation of the mixture of diastereoisomers by crystallization followed by liberation of the optically active bases from these salts. A different process for separation of optical isomers involves the use of a chiral chromatography column optimally chosen to maximize the separation of the enantiomers. Still another available method involves synthesis of covalent diastereoisomeric molecules by reacting compounds of Formula I with an optically pure acid in an activated form or an optically pure isocyanate. The synthesized diastereoisomers can be separated by conventional means such as chromatography, distillation, crystallization or sublimation, and then hydrolyzed to deliver the enantiomerically pure compound. The optically active compounds of Formula I can likewise be obtained by utilizing optically active starting materials. These isomers may be in the form of a free acid, a free base, an ester or a salt.
- The nomenclature used herein for describing isomers of compounds of Formula I is illustrated by reference to the following example:



- 2R,4S,5R-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid
or 4S,5R-trans-D-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid
or 4S,5R-trans-D-4,5-cyclopropyl- α -amino adipic acid

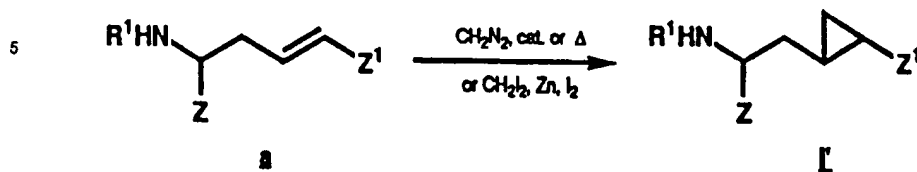
An abbreviated system for referring to mixtures of isomers of compounds of Formula I is illustrated by the following example: trans-D-2-amino-4,5-methyleneadipic acid stands for a mixture of the 4S,5R and 4R,5S isomers and cis-D-2-amino-4,5-methyleneadipic acid stands for a mixture of the 4S,5S and 4R,5R isomers.

Examples of the compounds of Formula I are the following:

- 2R,4S,5R-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid;
- 2R,4R,5R-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid;
- 2R,4S,5S-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid;

- 2R,4R,5S-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid;
- 2S,4S,5R-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid;
- 2S,4R,5R-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid;
- 2S,4S,5S-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid;
- 5 -2S,4R,5S-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid;
- 2R,4S,5R-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
- 2R,4R,5R-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
- 2R,4S,5S-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
- 2R,4R,5S-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
- 10 -2S,4S,5R-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
- 2S,4R,5R-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
- 2S,4S,5S-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
- 2S,4R,5S-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
- 2R,4S,5R-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid-1-methyl-6-ethyl ester;
- 15 -2R,4R,5R-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid-1-methyl-6-ethyl ester;
- 2R,4S,5S-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid-1-methyl-6-ethyl ester;
- 2R,4R,5S-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid-1-methyl-6-ethyl ester;
- 2S,4S,5R-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid-1-methyl-6-ethyl ester;
- 2S,4R,5R-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid-1-methyl-6-ethyl ester;
- 20 -2S,4S,5S-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid-1-methyl-6-ethyl ester;
- 2S,4R,5S-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid-1-methyl-6-ethyl ester;
- 2R,4S,5R-2-acetylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid;
- 2R,4R,5R-2-acetylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid;
- 2R,4S,5S-2-acetylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid;
- 25 -2R,4R,5S-2-acetylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid;
- 2S,4S,5R-2-acetylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid;
- 2S,4R,5R-2-acetylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid;
- 2S,4S,5S-2-acetylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid;
- 2S,4R,5S-2-acetylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid;
- 30 -2R,4S,5R-2-acetylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
- 2R,4R,5R-2-acetylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
- 2R,4S,5S-2-acetylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
- 2R,4R,5S-2-acetylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
- 2S,4S,5R-2-acetylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
- 35 -2S,4R,5R-2-acetylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
- 2S,4S,5S-2-acetylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
- 2S,4R,5S-2-acetylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
- 2R,4S,5R-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
- 2R,4R,5R-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
- 40 -2R,4S,5S-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
- 2R,4R,5S-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
- 2S,4S,5R-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
- 2S,4R,5R-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
- 2S,4S,5S-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
- 45 -2S,4R,5S-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
- 2R,4S,5R-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid-1-methyl-6-ethyl ester;
- 2R,4R,5R-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid-1-methyl-6-ethyl ester;
- 2R,4S,5S-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid-1-methyl-6-ethyl ester;
- 2R,4R,5S-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid-1-methyl-6-ethyl ester;
- 50 -2S,4S,5R-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid-1-methyl-6-ethyl ester;
- 2S,4R,5R-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid-1-methyl-6-ethyl ester;
- 2S,4S,5S-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid-1-methyl-6-ethyl ester; and
- 2S,4R,5S-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid-1-methyl-6-ethyl ester.

General Synthetic Procedures

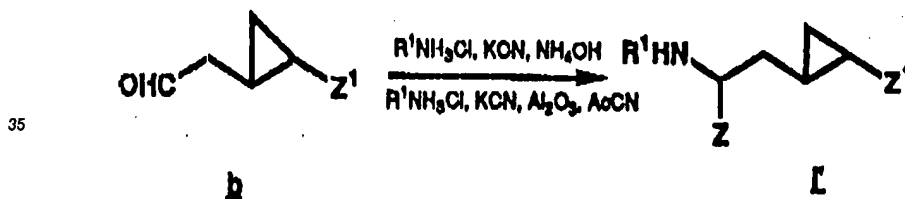


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In the synthetic description of compounds of Formula I, Z and Z' represent independently COX and COY with each of R', X and Y as defined above for Formula I. Z and Z' may also represent independently any other group so as to define a precursor which can be transformed easily into a carboxylic acid or one of its derivatives such as cyano, hydroxymethyl, aldehyde, orthoester, amidine, imidate, oxazoline group, or one of their protected forms such as acetal or thioacetal (cyclic or acyclic), tetrahydropyranylether, benzylether, diphenylmethylether or tritylether. Compound I' can thus be a precursor to a compound of Formula I which can be transformed into a carboxylic acid or derivative by hydrolytic or oxidative steps.

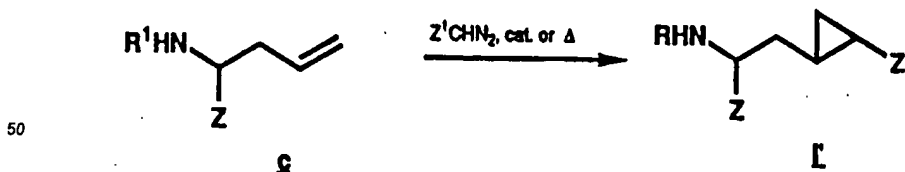
20 In a first method for making of compounds of Formula I, the compounds of general structure I' are obtained by reacting an unsaturated amino adipate derivative with either diazomethane in the presence of a metallic catalyst such as an organic or inorganic salt of copper, palladium, rhodium or diazomethane in the absence of catalyst, leading to the production of a pyrazoline derivative which is optimally transformed into the cyclopropane by heating or by irradiation by UV or visible light, or diiodomethane in the presence of zinc powder and iodine under conditions known as the Simmons-Smith reaction which can be modified by replacement of the zinc-iodine couple by diethylzinc, or trimethylsulfonium iodide known as the Corey reagent. The reaction can be conducted neat or in the presence of a solvent such as an ether (cyclic or acyclic), an alkane, a cycloalkane, an halogenoalkane, an aromatic substituted or unsubstituted, at a temperature between room temperature and the reflux temperature of the solvent used.

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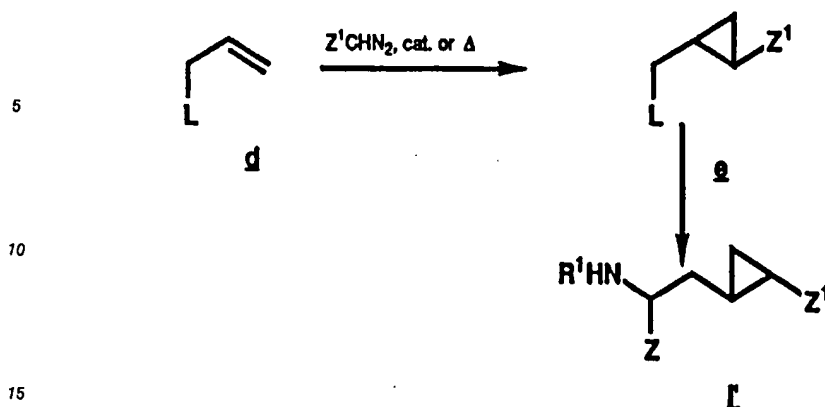


40 In a second method for making compounds of Formula I, the cyclopropylaldehydes are transformed into the amino nitriles by the Strecker reaction, the reaction is preferably conducted in water or in a protonated solvent, such as a lower alcohol, at room temperature. If solubility problems are encountered, the reaction can be conducted in acetonitrile in the presence of alumina accompanied by irradiation with an ultrasonic source.

45



55 In a third method for making compounds of Formula I, a vinyl or allyl glycine derivative is reacted with a substituted diazoalkane. The reaction is preferably conducted neat or in a non-reacting solvent such as benzene or dichloromethane at the reflux temperature of the solvent or of the reaction mixture, in the presence of a metallic catalyst such as an organic or inorganic salt of copper, palladium, rhodium or ruthenium.



In a fourth method for making compounds of Formula I, an allylic derivative **d** where **L** stands for a good leaving group such as chloride, bromide, iodide, tosylate, mesylate or acetate, or a precursor thereof, is reacted with a substituted diazoalkane in conditions described above to yield the cyclopropyl derivative **e** which can be converted to **I** by substitution of the leaving group by a protected glycine anion such as acetamidomalonate anion, ethyl benzilideneaminoacetate anion or ethyl diphenylmethyleneaminoacetate anion. The reaction will be preferably conducted in a protic solvent such as an alcohol in the presence of a base, organic or inorganic, able to generate the anion; alternatively the reaction can also be conducted in an aprotic solvent in the presence of a solid base or an aqueous solution of a strong inorganic base such as NaOH but under the influence of phase transfer catalyst. The reaction temperature is preferably kept low (-78°C) when the anion is prepared in a separate vessel, but in phase transfer conditions the reaction temperature can be raised to increase the reactivity.

The following Examples I-VI are detailed descriptions of the methods of preparation of compounds of Formula I. These detailed preparations fall within the scope of, and serve to exemplify, the above described General Synthetic Procedures which form part of the invention. These Examples I-VI are presented for illustrative purposes only and are not intended as a restriction on the scope of the invention. All parts are by weight unless otherwise indicated.

Example I

N-benzyloxycarbonyl-L-allylglycine (2)

Benzyl chloroformate (1.5 g, 9.0 mmol) was added dropwise in 15 min. to a suspension of L-allylglycine (1.0 g, 8.68 mmol) and sodium hydrogen carbonate (1.8 g) in water (20 ml) kept under vigorous stirring at 0°C . The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 6 hours. The reaction mixture was then washed with ether (2 X 10 ml), acidified with 6N hydrochloric acid, extracted with ethyl acetate (4 X 20 ml) and dried over sodium sulfate. Evaporation of the solvent yielded pure **2** ν_{max} (CHCl_3) 3440 cm^{-1} (OH), 1720 cm^{-1} (CO); $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3) δ 2.57 (2H, m, 3- CH_2); 4.47 (1H, m, 2-CH); 5.12 (4H, m, $-\text{CH}_2\text{Ph}$ and 5- CH_2); 5.67 (2H, m, 4-CH and -NH); 7.33 (5H, s, aromatic).

N-benzyloxycarbonyl-L-allylglycine, methyl ester (3)

An ethereal solution of diazomethane (40 ml), prepared from Diazald (4.3 g), was added dropwise in 5 min. to a solution of **2** (1.9 g, 7.9 mmol) in ether (20 ml) kept under stirring at 0°C . The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 15 min.; a stream of nitrogen was then used to eliminate the excess of diazomethane and the solvent was evaporated in vacuo. Flash chromatography of the residue (1.95 g) and elution with hexane-ethyl acetate 85:15 afforded **3** ν_{max} (CHCl_3) 1720 cm^{-1} (CO); $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3) δ 2.52 (2H, m, 3- CH_2); 3.67 (3H, s, $-\text{CO}_2\text{Me}$); 4.43 (1H, m, 2-CH); 5.10 (4H, m, $-\text{CH}_2\text{Ph}$ and 5- CH_2); 5.63 (2H, m, 4-CH and -NH); 7.30 (5H, s, aromatic).

Cis- and trans-L-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methyleneadipic acid, 1-methyl-6-ethyl esters (4 and 5)

A solution of ethyl diazoacetate (2.12 g, 18.6 mmol) in anhydrous dichloromethane (150 ml) was added dropwise in 12 hours to a solution of 3 (1.6 g, 6.4 mmol) and rhodium (ii) acetate dimer (0.275 g, 0.62 mmol) in anhydrous dichloromethane (50 ml) kept under stirring at room temperature in an argon atmosphere. After evaporation of the solvent, the residue (2.0 g) was submitted to medium pressure chromatography: elution with hexane-ethyl acetate 80:20 afforded the starting material. Following elution with the same solvents afforded a mixture containing the cis esters 4, ν_{\max} (CHCl₃) 1710 cm⁻¹ (CO); mixture of isomers ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ 0.80-1.95 (4H, br m, cyclopropyl); 1.22 (3H, t, J=7 Hz, -CO₂CH₂CH₃); 2.03 (2H, m, 3-CH₂); 3.73 (3H, s, -CO₂Me); 4.10 (2H, q, J=7 Hz, -CO₂CH₂CH₃); 4.43 (1H, m, 2-CH); 5.10 (2H, s, -CH₂Ph); 5.47 (1H, m, -NH); 7.30 (5H, s, aromatics). Following elution with the same solvents afforded a mixture containing the trans esters 5, ν_{\max} (CHCl₃) 1710 cm⁻¹ (CO); mixture of isomers ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ 0.48-1.53 (4H, br, m, cyclopropyl); 1.23 (3H, t, J=7 Hz, -CO₂CH₂CH₃); 4.45 (1H, m, 2-CH); 5.10 (2H, s, -CH₂Ph); 5.73 (1H, m, -NH); 7.30 (5H, s, aromatic).

Example IICis-L-2-amino-4,5-methyleneadipic acid (6)

A suspension of 4 (0.600 g, 1.78 mmol) in 6N hydrochloric acid (30 ml) was refluxed for 3 hours. After cooling, the reaction mixture was washed with chloroform (2 X 10 ml) and evaporated in vacuo. The crude reaction product thus obtained was dissolved in water (10 ml) and neutralized to pH=7 with 10% ammonium hydroxide. The resulting solution was passed through a column of ion exchange resin (1 X 70 cm, Dowex 100-200 mesh, AcO⁻ form). Elution with water and then with 0.3N acetic acid gave 6 m.p. 289-290 °C; mixture of isomers ¹H-NMR (D₂O) δ 0.73-2.10 (6H, br, m, 3-CH₂ and cyclopropyl); 3.68 (1H, t, J=6 Hz, 2-CH); ¹³C-NMR (D₂O/DCI) δ 14.9 and 14.7 (C₇); 18.2 and 17.8 (C₅); 19.5 and 19.5 (C₄); 32.7 and 32.5 (C₃); 52.7 and 52.7 (C₂); 171.2 and 171.2 (C₁); 177.9 and 177.9 (C₆); [α]_D²⁰ = +16 (C=0.765, H₂O). (Found: C, 48.50; H, 6.38; N, 8.05. C₇H₁₁NO₄ requires: C, 48.55; H, 6.40; N, 8.09%).

Example IIITrans-L-2-amino-4,5-methyleneadipic acid (7)

A suspension of 5 (1.100 g, 3.27 mmol) in 6N hydrochloric acid (50 ml) was refluxed for 3 hours. After cooling, the reaction mixture was washed with chloroform (2 X 15 ml) and evaporated in vacuo. The crude reaction product thus obtained was dissolved in water (1 X 70 cm, Dowex 100-200 mesh, AcO⁻ form). Elution with water and then with 0.3N acetic acid gave 7 m.p. 222-225 °C; mixture of isomers ¹H-NMR (D₂O) δ 0.67-2.00 (6H, br, m, 3-CH₂ and cyclopropyl); 3.70 (1H, t, J=6 Hz, 2-CH); ¹³C-NMR (D₂O/DCI) δ 13.4 and 13.4 (C₇); 16.5 and 17.0 (C₅); 17.8 and 17.6 (C₄); 27.4 and 27.7 (C₃); 52.7 and 52.9 (C₂); 171.2 and 171.2 (C₂); 176.4 and 176.4 and 176.4 (C₆); [α]_D²⁰ = +20 (C=0.2, H₂O). (Found: C, 48.57; H, 6.42; N, 8.11. C₇H₁₁NO₄ requires: C, 48.55; H, 6.40; N, 8.09%).

Example IVN-benzoyloxycarbonyl-D-allylglycine (9)

Benzyl chloroformate (1.5 g, 9.0 mmol) was added dropwise in 15 min. to a suspension of D-allylglycine (1.0 g, 8.68 mmol) and sodium hydrogen carbonate (1.8 g) in water (20 ml) kept under vigorous stirring at 0 °C. The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 7 hours. The reaction mixture was then washed with ether (2 X 10 ml), acidified with 6N hydrochloric acid, extracted with ethyl acetate (4 X 20 ml) and dried over sodium sulfate. Evaporation of the solvent yielded pure 9 ν_{\max} (CHCl₃) 3440 (OH), 1720 cm⁻¹ (CO); ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ 2.57 (2H, m, 3-CH₂); 4.47 (1H, m, 2-CH); 5.12 (4H, m, -CH₂Ph and 5-CH₂); 5.67 (2H, m, 4-CH and -NH); 7.33 (5H, s, aromatics).

N-benzoyloxycarbonyl-D-allylglycine, methyl ester (10)

An ethereal solution of diazomethane (45 ml), prepared from Diazald (4.8 g), was added dropwise in 5 min. to a solution of 9 (2.1 g, 8.77 mmol) in ether (20 ml) kept under stirring at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was

stirred at room temperature for 15 min.; a stream of nitrogen was then used to eliminate the excess of diazomethane and the solvent was evaporated in vacuo. Flash chromatography of the residue and elution with hexane ethyl acetate 85:15 afforded 10 ν_{max} (CHCl_3) 1720 cm^{-1} (CO); $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3) δ 2.52 (2H, m, 3- CH_2); 3.67 (3H, s, $-\text{CO}_2\text{Me}$); 4.43 (1H, m, 2-CH); 5.10 (4H, m, $-\text{CH}_2\text{Ph}$ and 5- CH_2); 5.63 (2H, m, 4-CH and -NH); 7.30 (5H, s, aromatic).

Cis-and trans-D-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methyleneadipic acid, 1-methyl-6-ethyl esters (11 and 12)

A solution of ethyl diazoacetate (1.4 g 12.28 mmol) in anhydrous dichloromethane (100 ml) was added dropwise in 10 hours to a solution of 10 (1.0 g, 3.9 mmol) and rhodium (II) acetate dimer (0.180 g, 0.38 mmol) in anhydrous dichloromethane (30 ml) kept under stirring at room temperature in an argon atmosphere. After evaporation of the solvent, the residue (1.8 g) was submitted to medium pressure chromatography: elution with hexane-ethyl acetate 80:20 afforded the starting material. Following elution with the same solvents afforded of a mixture containing the cis esters 11, ν_{max} (CHCl_3) 1720 cm^{-1} (CO); mixture of isomers $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3) δ 0.75-1.93 (4H, br, m, cyclopropyl); 1.22 (3H, t, $J=7$, Hz, $-\text{CO}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$); 2.04 (2H, m, 3- CH_2); 3.73 (3H, s, $-\text{CO}_2\text{Me}$); 4.10 (2H, q, $J=7$, Hz, $-\text{CO}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$); 4.45 (1H, m, 2-CH); 5.11 (2H, s, $-\text{CH}_2\text{Ph}$); 5.52 (1H, m, -NH); 7.33 (5H, s, aromatic). Following elution with the same solvents afforded of a mixture containing the trans esters 12, ν_{max} (CHCl_3) 1720 cm^{-1} (CO); mixture of isomers $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3) δ 0.60-1.65 (4H, br, m, cyclopropyl); 1.24 (3H, t, $J=7$, Hz, $-\text{CO}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$); 1.77 (2H, m, 3- CH_2); 3.76 (3H, s, $-\text{CO}_2\text{Me}$); 4.12 (2H, q, $J=7$, Hz, $-\text{CO}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$); 4.50 (1H, m, 2-CH); 5.12 (2H, s, $-\text{CH}_2\text{Ph}$); 5.75 (1H, m, -NH); 7.34 (5H, s, aromatic).

Example V

Cis-D-2-amino-4,5-methyleneadipic acid (13)

A suspension of 11 (0.270 g, 0.80 mmol) in 6N hydrochloric acid (15 ml) was refluxed for 3 hours. After cooling, the reaction mixture was washed with chloroform (2 X 5 ml) and evaporated in vacuo. The crude reaction product thus obtained was dissolved in water (10 ml) and neutralized to pH=7 with 10% ammonium hydroxide. The resulting solution was passed through a column of ion exchange resin (1 X 70 cm, Dowex 100-200 mesh, AcO^- form). Elution with water and then with 0.3N acetic acid gave 13 m.p. 189-190 °C; mixture of isomers $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (D_2O) δ 0.60-2.40 (6H, br, m, 3- CH_2 and cyclopropyl); 3.74 (1H, t, $J=6$, Hz, 2-CH); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ ($\text{D}_2\text{O}/\text{DCl}$) δ 15.0 and 15.0 (C_7); 17.8 and 18.2 (C_5); 19.5 and 19.5 (C_4); 32.4 and 32.6 (C_3); 52.6 and 52.6 (C_2); 171.3 and 171.3 (C_1); 177.9 and 177.9 (C_6); $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} = -16$ ($\text{C}=0.937$, H_2O). (Found: C, 48.52; H, 6.45; N, 8.08. $\text{C}_7\text{H}_{22}\text{NO}$ requires: C, 48.55; H, 6.40; N, 8.09%).

Example VI

Trans-D-2-amino-4,5-methyleneadipic acid (14)

A suspension of 12 (0.400 g, 1.19 mmol) in 6N hydrochloric acid (20 ml) was refluxed for 3 hours. After cooling, the reaction mixture was washed with chloroform (2 X 10 ml) and evaporated in vacuo. The crude reaction product thus obtained was dissolved in water (20 ml) and neutralized to pH=7 with 10% ammonium hydroxide. The resulting solution was passed through a column of ion exchange resin (2 X 70 cm, Dowex 100-200 mesh, AcO^- form). Elution with water and then with 0.3N acetic acid gave 14 m.p. 225-227 °C; mixture of isomers $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (D_2O) δ 0.60-2.20 (6H, br, m, 3- CH_2 and cyclopropyl); 3.80 (1H, t, $J=6$, Hz, 2-CH); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ ($\text{D}_2\text{O}/\text{DCl}$) δ 13.4 and 13.4 (C_7); 16.5 and 17.0 (C_5); 17.6 and 17.8 (C_4); 27.7 and 27.4 (C_3); 52.7 and 52.9 (C_2); 171.2 and 171.2 (C_1); 176.5 and 176.5 (C_6); $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} = -22$ ($\text{C}=0.823$, H_2O). (Found: C, 48.55; H, 6.45; N, 8.12. $\text{C}_7\text{H}_{22}\text{NO}_4$ requires: C, 48.55; H, 6.40; N, 8.09%).

10



BIOLOGICAL EVALUATION**Glutamate Binding Assays:**

- 5 The purpose of this assay is to determine the binding affinity of a compound of Formula I for the three glutamic acid receptor sub-types. (NMDA, QUIS, Kainate). It is expected that a compound interacting with one of these sub-type receptors will mimic or antagonize the effect of the endogenous ligand and thereby have a memory enhancing effect or have a neuroprotective and/or anti-epileptic effects. This procedure was carried out as follows:
- 10 Synaptic plasma membranes (SPM) were prepared as previously described [Monahan, J.B. and Michel, J., "Identification and Characterization of an N-methyl-D-aspartate-specific L-[³H]glutamate Recognition Site in Synaptic Plasma Membranes, *J. Neurochem.*, 48, 1699-1708 (1987)]. The SPM were stored at a concentration of 10-15 mg/ml in 0.32M sucrose, 0.5 mM EDTA, 1mM MgSO₄, 5 mM Tris/SO₄, pH 7.4, under liquid nitrogen. The identity and purity of the subcellular fractions were confirmed by both electron
- 15 microscopy and marker enzymes. Protein concentrations were determined by using a modification of the method of Lowry [Ohnishi, S.T. and Barr, J.K., "A Simplified Method of Quantitating Proteins Using the Biuret and Phenol Reagents", *Anal. Biochem.*, 86, 193-197 (1978)]. The SPM were treated identically for the [³H]AMPA (QUIS), [³H]kainate and NMDA-specific L-[³H]glutamate binding assays. The SPM were thawed at room temperature, diluted twenty-fold with 50mM Tris/acetate, pH 7.4, incubated at 37 °C for 30 minutes,
- 20 and centrifuged at 100,000 g for 15 minutes. The dilution, incubation, and centrifugation was repeated a total of three times. The basic procedure for the receptor subclass binding assays was similar. This general method involved adding the radioligand (12.5 nM L-[³H]glutamate; 0.5 nM [³H]kainate or 10nM [³H]AMPA) to the appropriate concentration of the test compound and initiating the assay by the addition of ice cold SPM (0.2-0.45 mg). The binding assays were performed in 1.5 ml centrifuge tubes with the total volume adjusted
- 25 to 1.0 ml. Additions of test compounds were made in 50 mM Tris/acetate, pH 7.4 and incubations were carried out at 0-4 °C. The incubation time for the NMDA and the AMPA binding assays was 10 minutes and for the kainate binding assay 60 minutes. The AMPA binding assay contained 100 mM KSCN. To terminate the incubation, the samples were centrifuged for 15 minutes at 12,000 g and 4 °C in a Beckman Microfuge 12. The supernatant was aspirated and the pelleted membranes dissolved in Beckman Ready-Protein
- 30 scintillation cocktail and the samples counted on a Beckman LS 5800 or 3801 liquid scintillation counter with automatic corrections for quenching and counting efficiency. Nonspecific binding was defined as the residual binding in the presence of either excess L-glutamate (0.1 mM), kainate (0.01 mM), or NMDA (0.5 mM), and was typically 15-25% of the total binding in the NMDA binding assay, 19-27% in the AMPA binding assay and 20-30% in the kainate binding assay. Radioligand binding to the SPM was analyzed
- 35 using Scatchard and Hill transformations and the K_i values of the compounds determined using logit-log transformations. Calculations and regression analysis were performed using templates developed for Lotus 1, 2, 3 as previously described [Pullan, L.M. "Automated Radioligand Receptor Binding Analysis with Templates for Lotus", *Computer Appln. Biosci.*, 3 131 (1987)]. Binding results are reported in Table I for example compounds of the invention.

Table I

RECEPTOR BINDING DATA			
Compound	Binding K _i (μM)		
	NMDA	KA	Quis
trans-L-2-amino-4,5-methylenoadipic acid	2.5	37.0	>300
cis-L-2-amino-4,5-methylenoadipic acid	14.2	23.0	>300
cis-D-2-amino-4,5-methylenoadipic acid	1.9	13.0	>300
trans-D-2-amino-4,5-methylenoadipic acid	2.2	25.0	>300

In Vitro Chick Retina Assay

The purpose of this assay is to determine the extent of cell death caused by certain excitotoxins (NMDA, Quis, KA) in the presence and absence of a neuroprotective compound of Formula I. Protection from cell death in this assay by a compound is indicative of the neuroprotective effects which would be exhibited in

mammals treated with this compound. This assay is adapted from procedures described in literature sources [Olney, J.W., Price, M.T., Fuller, T.A., Labruyere, J., Samson, L., Carpenter, M., Mahan, K., "The Anti-Excitotoxic Effects of Certain Anesthetics, Analgesics and Sedative-Hypnotics", *Neuroscience Letters*, 68, 29-34, (1986)]. By an approach similar to that earlier described [Reif-Lehrer, L., Bergenthal, J. and Hanninen, L., "Effects of Monosodium Glutamate on Chick Embryo Retina in Culture", *Invest. Ophthalmol.*, 14, 114-124, (1975)], 15-day-old chick embryos were decapitated and their eyes removed and cut into quadrants after excising the cornea and removing the lens, vitreous and iris. The retinal quadrants were then gently separated from the pigment epithelium and incubated for 30 minutes at 37°C in a standard balanced salt solution (BSS) to which test compounds, either excitatory amino acid agonists or potential antagonists or both, were added in various concentrations. As described elsewhere [Olney, J.W., Price, M.T., Samson, L. and Labruyere, J., "The Role of Specific Ions in Glutamate Neurotoxicity". *Neurosci. Lett.*, 65, 65-71, (1986); Price, M.T., Olney, J.W., Samson, L. and Labruyere, J., "Calcium Influx Accompanies But Does Not Cause Excitotoxin-Induced Neuronal Necrosis", *Brain Res. Bull.*, 14, 369-376, (1985)], the BSS contained 140 mM Na⁺, 5.0 mM K⁺, 0.5 mM Ca²⁺, 4.5 mM Mg²⁺, 150 mM Cl⁻ and bicarbonate/phosphate buffer (pH 7.3). After incubation for 30 minutes, the retinal quadrants were fixed by immersion in phosphate-buffered solution containing 1.5% glutaraldehyde and 1% paraformaldehyde, then additionally fixed in 1% osmium tetroxide and embedded in araldite, allowing sections to be cut for either light or electron microscopy [Olney, J.W., "Glutamate-Induced Retinal Degeneration in Neonatal Mice. Electron Microscopy of the Acutely Evolving Lesion", *J. Neuropathol. Exp. Neurol.*, 28, 455-474, (1969)]. In pilot studies [Samson, L., Olney, J.W., Price M.T. and Labruyere, J., "Kynurenate Protects Against Excitotoxin-Induced Neuronal Necrosis In Chick Retina", *Soc. Neurosci. Abstr.*, 10, 24, (1984)], it was determined that when the 15-day-old chick embryo retina is incubated for 30 minutes in BSS containing 1 mM Glu, a fully developed lesion occurs resembling that described in the immature mouse retina following s.c. administration of Glu. Other excitotoxin agonists were also found to produce acute lesions within 30 minutes, each agent being effective at a concentration proportional to its known excitatory and toxic potencies (e.g., kainate>quisqualate>N-methyl-D-aspartate>Glu = Asp). The pattern of cellular degeneration was restricted in each case to the ganglion cell, inner plexiform and inner nuclear layers, but within these areas certain agonists induced different patterns of degeneration, the differences being most pronounced between NMDA and KA which we regard as prototypic molecules for inducing distinctive patterns of excitotoxic degeneration. For purposes of the present study, NMDA and KA were the agonists employed and numerous potential antagonists were tested at various concentrations for their ability to prevent NMDA or KA neurotoxicity. The concentrations of NMDA and KA used, 200 and 25 µM, respectively, were those found in pilot experiments to be the lowest concentrations required to consistently obtain fully developed retinal lesions. Although partial blocking was observed for each effective antagonist at concentrations below the threshold for complete protection, the criterion used for comparing agents for antagonist potency is the concentration required to completely prevent NMDA (200 µM) or KA (25 µM) for exerting any toxic activity in any specimen (n>6) studied at that concentration. Internal controls on each experiment consisted of at least 6 specimens being incubated with agonist alone (NMDA 200 µM or KA 25 µM). A typical toxic reaction had to be present in all controls and absent from all experimental specimens in order to qualify as a blocking effect. Results are reported in Table II.

Table II

Compound	Antagonist activity		
	vs NMDA μ M	vs KA μ M	vs QA μ M
trans-L-2-amino-4,5-methylenoadipic acid	>500	>500	>500
cis-L-2-amino-4,5-methylenoadipic acid	>500	>500	>500
cis-D-2-amino-4,5-methylenoadipic acid	>75(100%)* 50(66%)* 25(33%)* 10(0%)*	>500	>500
trans-D-2-amino-4,5-methylenoadipic acid	>125(100%)* 75(66%)* 50(0%)*	>500	>500

* % protection

[³H]TCP Modulation Assay

The effect on [³H]TCP (1-[1-(2-thienyl)cyclohexyl]piperidine) binding was measure in rat brain synaptic membranes (SPM) prepared as previously described (J.B. Monahan and J. Michel; *J. Neurochem.*, 48, 1699-1708, (1987)). Prior to their use in the binding assay, frozen SPM were thawed, diluted twenty fold with 50 mM Tris/acetate, pH 7.4 containing 0.04% (v/v) Triton X-100, incubated for 30 min., at 37 °C and centrifuged at 95,000 xspg for 15 min. The Triton X-100 treated SPM were washed with 5 mM Tris/HCl, pH 7.4 and centrifuged a total of six times. The compounds of the invention were incubated with SPM (0.2-0.4 mg protein) and 2 nM [³H]TCP in a total volume of 0.5 ml of 5 mM Tris/HCl buffer pH 7.4 at 25 °C for 60 min. The samples were filtered through glass fiber filters (Schleicher & Schuell #32) which have been pretreated with 0.05% (v/v) polyethylenimine, washed with 2 ml of ice-cold 5 mM Tris/HCl buffer, and then counted on a Beckman LS 5800 liquid scintillation counter with automatic corrections for quenching and counting efficiency. Antagonist character was defined as the ability of the test compound to inhibit [³H]TCP binding in the presence of 1 μ M L-glutamate, while agonist character is shown by stimulation of either basal [³H]TCP binding or the binding in the presence of 10 μ M D-AP7, a specific competitive NMDA antagonist. Non specific binding was defined as the residual binding in the presence of 60 μ M phencyclidine.

Table III shows the result of cis-D-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid in this assay. In the presence of L-glutamic acid, compound shows an antagonist effect by decreasing the quantity of [³H]TCP specifically bound. In the presence of D-APH, the compound of the invention first shows an agonist effect by increasing quantity of [³H]TCP bound. The maximal stimulation of [³H]TCP binding induced by this compound, however, is substantially less than that shown for the full agonist glutamate. This kind of behavior is characteristic of a partial agonist which can be useful in the treatment of memory disorders without having the potential for neurotoxicity associated with pure agonist molecules.

Table III

cis-D-2-Amino-4,5-methylenoadipic Acid [³ H]TCP Bound (DPM)		
(μ M)	L-Glutamate (1 μ M)	D-AP7 (10 μ M)
0	15466	5016
100	12265	11453
200	11880	11161
400	9622	9345

Also embraced within this invention is a class of pharmaceutical compositions comprising one or more compounds of Formula I in association with one or more non-toxic, pharmaceutically acceptable carriers and/or diluents and/or adjuvants (collectively referred to herein as "carrier" materials) and, if desired, other active ingredients. The compounds of the present invention may be administered by any suitable route,

preferably in the form of a pharmaceutical composition adapted to such a route, and in a dose effective for the treatment intended. Therapeutically effective doses of the compounds of the present invention required to prevent or arrest the progress of the medical condition and readily ascertained by one of ordinary skill in the art. The compounds and composition may, for example, be administered intravascularly, intraperitoneally, subcutaneously, intramuscularly or topically.

For oral administration, the pharmaceutical composition may be in the form of, for example, a tablet, capsule, suspension or liquid. The pharmaceutical composition is preferably made in the form of a dosage unit containing a particular amount of the active ingredient. Examples of such dosage units are tablets or capsules. These may with advantage contain an amount of active ingredient from about 1 to 250 mg, preferably from about 25 to 150 mg. A suitable daily dose for a mammal may vary widely depending on the condition of the patient and other factors. However, a dose of from about 0.1 to 3000 mg/kg body weight, particularly from about 1 to 100 mg/kg body weight, may be appropriate.

The active ingredient may also be administered by injection as a composition wherein, for example, saline, dextrose or water may be used as a suitable carrier. A suitable daily dose is from about 0.1 to 100 mg/kg body weight injected per day in multiple doses depending on the disease being treated. A preferred daily dose would be from about 1 to 30 mg/kg body weight. Compounds indicated for prophylactic therapy will preferably be administered in a daily dose generally in a range from about 0.1 mg to about 100 mg per kilogram of body weight per day. A more preferred dosage will be a range from about 1 mg to about 100 mg per kilogram of body weight. Most preferred is a dosage in a range from about 1 to about 50 mg per kilogram of body weight per day. A suitable dose can be administered, in multiple sub-doses per day. These sub-doses may be administered in unit dosage forms. Typically, a dose or sub-dose may contain from about 1 mg to about 100 mg of active compound per unit dosage form. A more preferred dosage will contain from about 2 mg to about 50 mg of active compound per unit dosage form. Most preferred is a dosage form containing from about 3 mg to about 25 mg of active compound per unit dose.

The dosage regimen for treating a disease condition with the compounds and/or compositions of this invention is selected in accordance with a variety of factors, including the type, age, weight, sex and medical condition of the patient, the severity of the disease, the route of administration, and the particular compound employed, and thus may vary widely.

For therapeutic purposes, the compounds of this invention are ordinarily combined with one or more adjuvants appropriate to the indicated route of administration. If administered per os, the compounds, may be admixed with lactose, sucrose, starch powder, cellulose esters of alkanolic acids, cellulose alkyl esters, talc, stearic acid, magnesium stearate, magnesium oxide, sodium and calcium salts of phosphoric and sulfuric acids, gelatin, acacia gum, sodium alginate, polyvinylpyrrolidone, and/or polyvinyl alcohol, and then tableted or encapsulated for convenient administration. Such capsules or tablets may contain a controlled-release formulation as may be provided in a dispersion of active compound in hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose. Formulations for parenteral administration may be in the form of aqueous or non-aqueous isotonic sterile injection solutions or suspensions. These solutions and suspensions may be prepared from sterile powders or granules having one or more of the carriers or diluents mentioned for use in the formulations for oral administration. The compounds may be dissolved in water, polyethylene glycol, propylene glycol, ethanol, corn oil, cottonseed oil, peanut oil, sesame oil, benzyl alcohol, sodium chloride, and/or various buffers. Other adjuvants and modes of administration are well and widely known in the pharmaceutical art.

Although this invention has been described with respect to specific embodiments, the details of these embodiments are not to be construed as limitations. Various equivalents, changes and modifications may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of this invention, and it is understood that such equivalent embodiments are part of this invention.

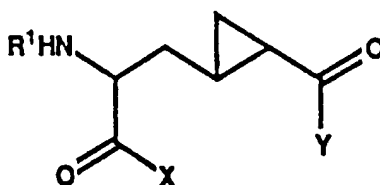
Claims

Claims for the following Contracting States : AT, BE, FR, GB, DE, IT, LU, NL, SE, CH, LI

1. A compound of the formula

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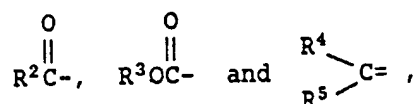
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wherein R¹ is selected from hydrido, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aralkyl, aryloxyalkyl, arylthioalkyl,

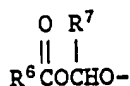
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with each of R², R³, R⁴ and R⁵ being independently selected from hydrido, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl and aralkyl; wherein each of X and Y is independently selected from hydroxyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, amino and

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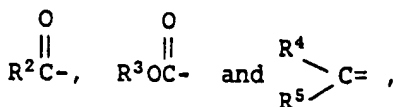


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with each of R⁶ and R⁷ being independently selected from hydrido, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl and aralkyl; wherein any of R¹ through R⁷ groups having a substitutable position may be substituted with one or more substituents selected from hydroxyl, halo, alkyl, haloalkyl, cyano, alkoxy, alkylthio, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, sulfinylalkyl, sulfonylalkyl, amino, acyl, acyloxy, alkoxycarbonyl and aminocarbonyl; or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof.

2. Compound of Claim 1 wherein R
- ¹
- is selected from hydrido, alkyl, aralkyl,

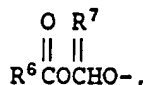
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with each of R², R³, R⁴ and R⁵ being independently selected from hydrido, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl and aralkyl; wherein each of X and Y is independently selected from hydroxyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, amino and

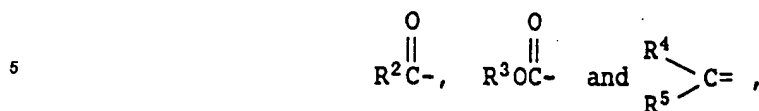
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with each of R⁶ and R⁷ being independently selected from hydrido, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl and aralkyl; wherein any of R¹ through R⁷ groups having one or more substitutable positions may be substituted with one or more substituents selected from hydroxyl, halo, alkyl, haloalkyl, cyano, alkoxy, alkylthio, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, sulfinylalkyl, sulfonylalkyl, amino, acyl, acyloxy, alkoxycarbonyl and aminocarbonyl; or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof.

3. Compound of Claim 2 wherein R¹ is selected from hydrido, alkyl, aralkyl,



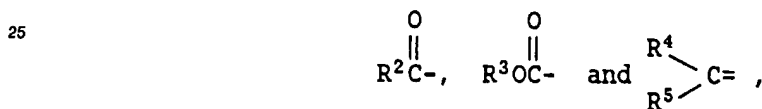
10 with each of R², R³, R⁴ and R⁵ being independently selected from hydrido, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl and aralkyl; wherein each of X and Y is independently selected from hydroxyl, alkoxy, amino and



with each of R⁶ and R⁷ being independently selected from hydrido, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl and aralkyl; wherein any of R¹ through R⁷ groups having one or more substitutable positions on an aryl portion of the group may be substituted with one or more substituents selected from halo, alkyl, haloalkyl, hydroxyl and alkoxy; or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof.

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4. Compound of Claim 3 wherein R¹ is selected from hydrido, linear alkyl, aralkyl,

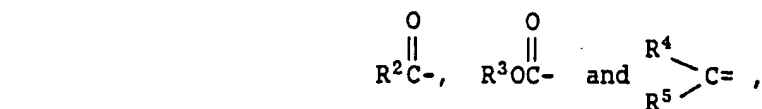


30 with each of R², R³, R⁴ and R⁵ being independently selected from hydrido, alkyl, aryl and aralkyl; wherein each of X and Y is independently selected from hydroxyl, alkoxy, amino and and



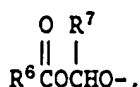
40 with each of R⁶ and R⁷ being independently selected from hydrido, alkyl, and aralkyl; wherein any of R¹ through R⁷ groups having one or more substitutable positions on an aryl portion of the group may be substituted with one or more halo or hydroxyl groups; or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof.

5. Compound of Claim 4 selected from the 2R,4S,5S isomers and the 2R,4R,5R isomers wherein R¹ is selected from hydrido, linear alkyl, aralkyl,
- 45



with each of R², R³, R⁴ and R⁵ being independently selected from hydrido, alkyl, aryl and aralkyl; wherein each of X and Y is independently selected from hydroxyl, alkoxy, amino and

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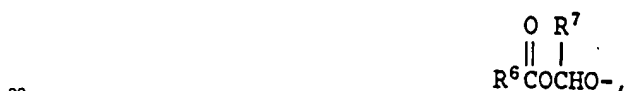


with each of R^6 and R^7 being independently selected from hydrido, alkyl, and aralkyl; wherein any of R^1 through R^7 groups having one or more substitutable positions on an aryl portion of the group may be substituted with one or more halo or hydroxyl groups; or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof.

- 5 6. Compound of Claim 5 selected from the 2R,4S,5S isomers and the 2R,4R,5R isomers wherein R^1 is selected from hydrido,



15 with each of R^2 , R^4 and R^5 being independently selected from alkyl, aryl and aralkyl; wherein each of X and Y is independently selected from hydroxyl, alkoxy, amino and



with each of R^6 and R^7 being independently selected from hydrido, alkyl, and aralkyl; wherein any of R^1 through R^7 groups having one or more substitutable positions on an aryl portion of the group may be substituted with one or more halo or hydroxyl groups; or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof.

- 25 7. Compound of Claim 6 wherein R^1 is hydrido and each of X and Y is hydroxyl.

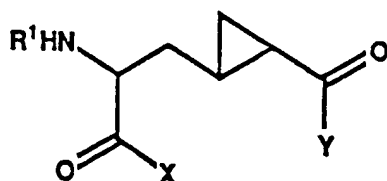
8. Compound of Claim 7 selected from the group consisting of
- 30 -2R,4S,5R-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid;
 -2R,4R,5R-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid;
 -2R,4S,5S-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid;
 -2R,4R,5S-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid;
 -2S,4S,5R-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid;
 -2S,4R,5R-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid;
 35 -2S,4S,5S-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid;
 -2S,4R,5S-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid;
 -2R,4S,5R-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
 -2R,4R,5R-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
 -2R,4S,5S-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
 40 -2R,4R,5S-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
 -2S,4S,5R-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
 -2S,4R,5R-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
 -2S,4S,5S-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
 -2S,4R,5S-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
 45 -2R,4S,5R-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid-1-methyl-6-ethyl ester;
 -2R,4R,5R-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid-1-methyl-6-ethyl ester;
 -2R,4S,5S-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid-1-methyl-6-ethyl ester;
 -2R,4R,5S-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid-1-methyl-6-ethyl ester;
 -2S,4S,5R-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid-1-methyl-6-ethyl ester;
 50 -2S,4R,5R-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid-1-methyl-6-ethyl ester;
 -2S,4S,5S-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid-1-methyl-6-ethyl ester;
 -2S,4R,5S-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid-1-methyl-6-ethyl ester;
 -2R,4S,5R-2-acetylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid;
 -2R,4R,5R-2-acetylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid;
 55 -2R,4S,5S-2-acetylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid;
 -2R,4R,5S-2-acetylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid;
 -2S,4S,5R-2-acetylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid;
 -2S,4R,5R-2-acetylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid;

- 2S,4S,5S-2-acetylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid;
 -2S,4R,5S-2-acetylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid;
 -2R,4S,5R-2-acetylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
 -2R,4R,5R-2-acetylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
 5 -2R,4S,5S-2-acetylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
 -2R,4R,5S-2-acetylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
 -2S,4S,5R-2-acetylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
 -2S,4R,5R-2-acetylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
 -2S,4S,5S-2-acetylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
 10 -2S,4R,5S-2-acetylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
 -2R,4S,5R-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
 -2R,4R,5R-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
 -2R,4S,5S-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
 -2R,4R,5S-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
 15 -2S,4S,5R-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
 -2S,4R,5R-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
 -2S,4S,5S-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
 -2S,4R,5S-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
 -2R,4S,5R-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid-1-methyl-6-ethyl ester;
 20 -2R,4R,5R-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid-1-methyl-6-ethyl ester;
 -2R,4S,5S-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid-1-methyl-6-ethyl ester;
 -2R,4R,5S-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid-1-methyl-6-ethyl ester;
 -2S,4S,5R-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid-1-methyl-6-ethyl ester;
 -2S,4R,5R-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid-1-methyl-6-ethyl ester;
 25 -2S,4S,5S-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid-1-methyl-6-ethyl ester; and
 -2S,4R,5S-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid-1-methyl-6-ethyl ester.
9. Compound of Claim 8 selected from the group consisting of
 2R,4S,5S-2-amino-4,5-methyleneadipic acid and
 30 2R,4R,5R-2-amino-4,5-methyleneadipic acid.
10. Compound of Claim 8 selected from the group consisting of
 2R,4S,5R-2-amino-4,5-methyleneadipic acid and
 35 2R,4R,5S-2-amino-4,5-methyleneadipic acid.
11. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically-effective amount of an active compound
 and a pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier or diluent, said active compound selected from a family of
 compounds according to any of claims 1-10.
- 40 12. Use of a compound selected from a class of compounds according to any of claims 1-10 for
 manufacturing a medicament for treating a mammal afflicted by or susceptible to a central nervous
 system disorder, such as a cognitive disorder, epilepsy, depression, Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's
 disease, a neurodegenerative disease or neurotoxic injury.
- 45 13. The use of Claim 12 wherein said central nervous system disorder is a cognitive disorder.

Claims for the following Contracting State : GR

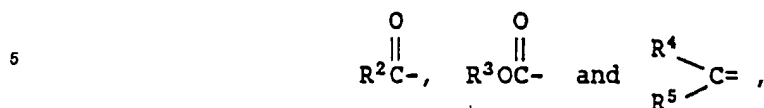
1. A compound of the formula

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wherein R¹ is selected from hydrido, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aralkyl, aryloxyalkyl, arylthioalkyl,

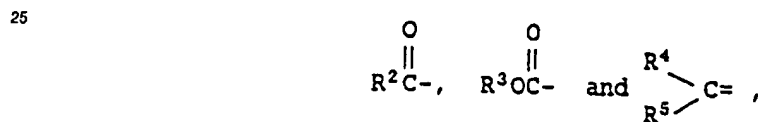


10 with each of R², R³, R⁴ and R⁵ being independently selected from hydrido, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl and aralkyl; wherein each of X and Y is independently selected from hydroxyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, amino and



20 with each of R⁶ and R⁷ being independently selected from hydrido, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl and aralkyl; wherein any of R¹ through R⁷ groups having a substitutable position may be substituted with one or more substituents selected from hydroxyl, halo, alkyl, haloalkyl, cyano, alkoxy, alkylthio, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, sulfinylalkyl, sulfonylalkyl, amino, acyl, acyloxy, alkoxycarbonyl and aminocarbonyl; or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof.

2. Compound of Claim 1 wherein R¹ is selected from hydrido, alkyl, aralkyl,

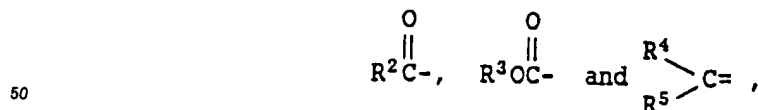


30 with each of R², R³, R⁴ and R⁵ being independently selected from hydrido, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl and aralkyl; wherein each of X and Y is independently selected from hydroxyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, amino and

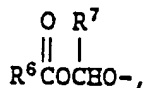


40 with each of R⁶ and R⁷ being independently selected from hydrido, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl and aralkyl; wherein any of R¹ through R⁷ groups having one or more substitutable positions may be substituted with one or more substituents selected from hydroxyl, halo, alkyl, haloalkyl, cyano, alkoxy, alkylthio, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, sulfinylalkyl, sulfonylalkyl, amino, acyl, acyloxy, alkoxycarbonyl and aminocarbonyl; or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof.

45 3. Compound of Claim 2 wherein R¹ is selected from hydrido, alkyl, aralkyl,

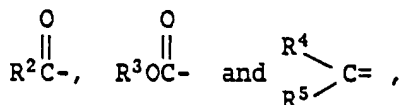


55 with each of R², R³, R⁴ and R⁵ being independently selected from hydrido, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl and aralkyl; wherein each of X and Y is independently selected from hydroxyl, alkoxy, amino and

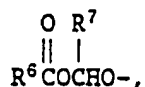


with each of R⁶ and R⁷ being independently selected from hydrido, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl and aralkyl; wherein any of R¹ through R⁷ groups having one or more substitutable positions on an aryl portion of the group may be substituted with one or more substituents selected from halo, alkyl, haloalkyl, hydroxyl and alkoxy; or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof.

4. Compound of Claim 3 wherein R¹ is selected from hydrido, linear alkyl, aralkyl,

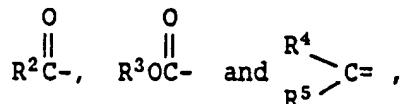


with each of R², R³, R⁴ and R⁵ being independently selected from hydrido, alkyl, aryl and aralkyl; wherein each of X and Y is independently selected from hydroxyl, alkoxy, amino and



with each of R⁶ and R⁷ being independently selected from hydrido, alkyl, and aralkyl; wherein any of R¹ through R⁷ groups having one or more substitutable positions on an aryl portion of the group may be substituted with one or more halo or hydroxyl groups; or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof.

5. Compound of Claim 4 selected from the 2R,4S,5S isomers and the 2R,4R,5R isomers wherein R¹ is selected from hydrido, linear alkyl, aralkyl,

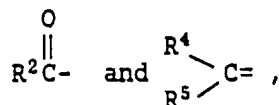


with each of R², R³, R⁴ and R⁵ being independently selected from hydrido, alkyl, aryl and aralkyl; wherein each of X and Y is independently selected from hydroxyl, alkoxy, amino and



with each of R⁶ and R⁷ being independently selected from hydrido, alkyl, and aralkyl; wherein any of R¹ through R⁷ groups having one or more substitutable positions on an aryl portion of the group may be substituted with one or more halo or hydroxyl groups; or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof.

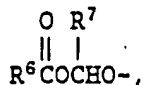
6. Compound of Claim 5 selected from the 2R,4S,5S isomers and the 2R,4R,5R isomers wherein R¹ is selected from hydrido,



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with each of R^2 , R^4 and R^5 being independently selected from alkyl, aryl and aralkyl; wherein each of X and Y is independently selected from hydroxyl, alkoxy, amino and

10



15 with each of R^6 and R^7 being independently selected from hydrido, alkyl, and aralkyl; wherein any of R^1 through R^7 groups having one or more substitutable positions on an aryl portion of the group may be substituted with one or more halo or hydroxyl groups; or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof.

7. Compound of Claim 6 wherein R^1 is hydrido and each of X and Y is hydroxyl.

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8. Compound of Claim 7 selected from the group consisting of

- 2R,4S,5R-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid;
- 2R,4R,5R-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid;
- 2R,4S,5S-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid;
- 25 -2R,4R,5S-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid;
- 2S,4S,5R-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid;
- 2S,4R,5R-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid;
- 2S,4S,5S-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid;
- 2S,4R,5S-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid;
- 30 -2R,4S,5R-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
- 2R,4R,5R-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
- 2R,4S,5S-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
- 2R,4R,5S-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
- 2S,4S,5R-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
- 35 -2S,4R,5R-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
- 2S,4S,5S-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
- 2S,4R,5S-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
- 2R,4S,5R-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid-1-methyl-6-ethyl ester;
- 2R,4R,5R-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid-1-methyl-6-ethyl ester;
- 40 -2R,4S,5S-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid-1-methyl-6-ethyl ester;
- 2R,4R,5S-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid-1-methyl-6-ethyl ester;
- 2S,4S,5R-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid-1-methyl-6-ethyl ester;
- 2S,4R,5R-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid-1-methyl-6-ethyl ester;
- 2S,4S,5S-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid-1-methyl-6-ethyl ester;
- 45 -2S,4R,5S-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid-1-methyl-6-ethyl ester;
- 2R,4S,5R-2-acetylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid;
- 2R,4R,5R-2-acetylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid;
- 2R,4S,5S-2-acetylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid;
- 2R,4R,5S-2-acetylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid;
- 50 -2S,4S,5R-2-acetylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid;
- 2S,4R,5R-2-acetylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid;
- 2S,4S,5S-2-acetylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid;
- 2S,4R,5S-2-acetylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid;
- 2R,4S,5R-2-acetylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
- 55 -2R,4R,5R-2-acetylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
- 2R,4S,5S-2-acetylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
- 2R,4R,5S-2-acetylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
- 2S,4S,5R-2-acetylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;

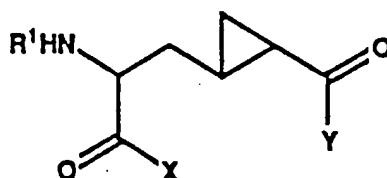
- 2S,4R,5R-2-acetylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
- 2S,4S,5S-2-acetylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
- 2S,4R,5S-2-acetylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
- 2R,4S,5R-2-benzyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
- 2R,4R,5R-2-benzyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
- 2R,4S,5S-2-benzyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
- 2R,4R,5S-2-benzyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
- 2S,4S,5R-2-benzyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
- 2S,4R,5R-2-benzyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
- 2S,4S,5S-2-benzyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
- 2S,4R,5S-2-benzyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
- 2R,4S,5R-2-benzyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid-1-methyl-6-ethyl ester;
- 2R,4R,5R-2-benzyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid-1-methyl-6-ethyl ester;
- 2R,4S,5S-2-benzyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid-1-methyl-6-ethyl ester;
- 2R,4R,5S-2-benzyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid-1-methyl-6-ethyl ester;
- 2S,4S,5R-2-benzyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid-1-methyl-6-ethyl ester;
- 2S,4R,5R-2-benzyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid-1-methyl-6-ethyl ester;
- 2S,4S,5S-2-benzyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid-1-methyl-6-ethyl ester; and
- 2S,4R,5S-2-benzyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid-1-methyl-6-ethyl ester.

9. Compound of Claim 8 selected from the group consisting of
2R,4S,5S-2-amino-4,5-methyleneadipic acid and
2R,4R,5R-2-amino-4,5-methyleneadipic acid.
10. Compound of Claim 8 selected from the group consisting of
2R,4S,5R-2-amino-4,5-methyleneadipic acid and
2R,4R,5S-2-amino-4,5-methyleneadipic acid.
11. Use of a compound selected from a class of compounds according to any of claims 1-10 for
manufacturing a medicament for treating a mammal afflicted by or susceptible to a central nervous
system disorder, such as a cognitive disorder, epilepsy, depression, Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's
disease, a neurodegenerative disease or neurotoxic injury.

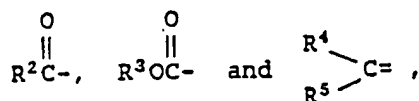
12. The use of Claim 11, wherein said central nervous system is a cognitive disorder.

Claims for the following Contracting State : ES

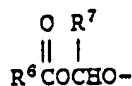
1. A process for preparing a compound of the formula



wherein R¹ is selected from hydrido, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aralkyl, aryloxyalkyl, arylthioalkyl,



with each of R², R³, R⁴ and R⁵ being independently selected from hydrido, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl and aralkyl; wherein each of X and Y is independently selected from hydroxyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, amino and



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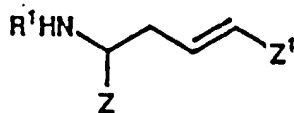
with each of R^6 and R^7 being independently selected from hydrido, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl and aralkyl; wherein any of R^1 through R^7 groups having a substitutable position may be substituted with one or more substituents selected from hydroxyl, halo, alkyl, haloalkyl, cyano, alkoxy, alkylthio, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, sulfinylalkyl, sulfonylalkyl, amino, acyl, acyloxy, alkoxy carbonyl and aminocarbonyl; or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof, characterized in that

10

either

A. an unsaturated amino adipate derivative of the formula (a)

15



20

(a)

wherein Z and Z^1 represent independently COX and COY with each of R^1 , Z and Y as defined above or Z and Z^1 define any other group so as to define a precursor of its derivative, is reacted either with diazomethane in the presence of a metallic catalyst under appropriate conditions, or with diazomethane without catalyst and subsequently heated or UV- or visible light irradiated or reacted with diiodomethane/iodine zinc powder under appropriate conditions to give the cyclopropane compound;

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B. a cyclopropylaldehyde of the formula (b)

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(b)

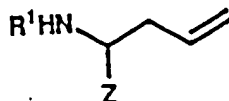
with Z^1 as defined above

is transformed with an alkylamine $\text{R}^1 \text{NH}_2 \text{Cl}$ wherein R^1 is defined as indicated above in the presence of $\text{KCN}/\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$, or of KCN , Al_2O_3 , AcCN accompanied by irradiation with an ultrasonic source or

40

C. a suitable vinyl or allyl glycine derivative of the formula (c)

45



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(c)

is reacted with a substituted diazotalkane $\text{Z}^1 \text{CHN}_2$ with Z^1 and R^1 as defined above under appropriate conditions in the presence of a catalyst or heat or

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D. an allylic derivative of the formula (d)

5

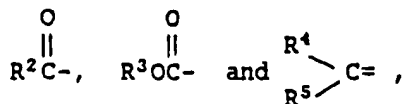


(d)

10 wherein L represents a good leaving group is firstly reacted with $Z'CHN_2$ wherein Z' is as defined above in the presence of a catalyst or heat and subsequently converted by substituting the leaving group L with a suitable glycine anion such as the acetamidomalate, ethyl benzilidene aminoacetat or ethyldiphenylmethylene aminoacetate anion,
15 and subsequently the compounds received from steps A, B, C or D wherein Z and Z' define a precursor easily can be transformed by hydrolytic or oxidative steps dependent from the kind of precursor, thus yielding the desired final compounds which optionally may be transformed in a known manner into their pharmaceutically acceptable salts.

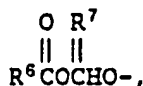
20 2. A process according to Claim 1 wherein R^1 of the compound prepared is selected from hydrido, alkyl, aralkyl,

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with each of R^2 , R^3 , R^4 and R^5 being independently selected from hydrido, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl and aralkyl; wherein each of X and Y is independently selected from hydroxyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, amino and

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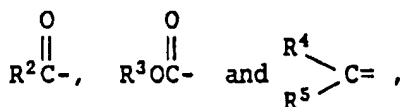
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with each of R^6 and R^7 being independently selected from hydrido, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl and aralkyl; wherein any of R^1 through R^7 groups having one or more substitutable positions may be substituted with one or more substituents selected from hydroxyl, halo, alkyl, haloalkyl, cyano, alkoxy, alkylthio, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, sulfinylalkyl, sulfonylalkyl, amino, acyl, acyloxy, alkoxycarbonyl and aminocarbonyl; or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof.

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3. A process according to Claim 2 wherein R^1 of the compound prepared is selected from hydrido, alkyl, aralkyl,

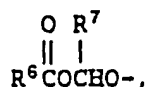
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with each of R^2 , R^3 , R^4 and R^5 being independently selected from hydrido, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl and aralkyl; wherein each of X and Y is independently selected from hydroxyl, alkoxy, amino and

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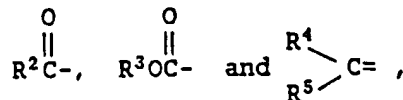


with each of R^6 and R^7 being independently selected from hydrido, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl and aralkyl; wherein any of R^1 through R^7 groups having one or more substitutable positions on an aryl portion of the group may be substituted with one or more substituents selected from halo, alkyl, haloalkyl, hydroxyl and alkoxy; or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof.

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4. A process according to Claim 3 wherein R^1 of the compound prepared is selected from hydrido, linear alkyl, aralkyl,

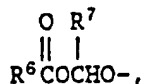
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with each of R^2 , R^3 , R^4 and R^5 being independently selected from hydrido, alkyl, aryl and aralkyl; wherein each of X and Y is independently selected from hydroxyl, alkoxy, amino and

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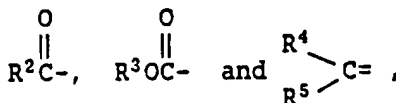


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with each of R^6 and R^7 being independently selected from hydrido, alkyl, and aralkyl; wherein any of R^1 through R^7 groups having one or more substitutable positions on an aryl portion of the group may be substituted with one or more halo or hydroxyl groups; or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof.

5. A process according to Claim 4 wherein the compound prepared is selected from 2R,4S,5S isomers and the 2R,4R,5R isomers wherein R^1 is selected from hydrido, linear alkyl, aralkyl,

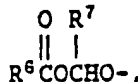
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with each of R^2 , R^3 , R^4 and R^5 being independently selected from hydrido, alkyl, aryl and aralkyl; wherein each of X and Y is independently selected from hydroxyl, alkoxy, amino and

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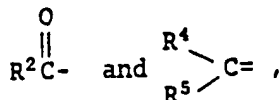


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with each of R^6 and R^7 being independently selected from hydrido, alkyl, and aralkyl; wherein any of R^1 through R^7 groups having one or more substitutable positions on an aryl portion of the group may be substituted with one or more halo or hydroxyl groups; or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof.

6. A process according to Claim 5 wherein the compound prepared is selected from the 2R,4S,5S isomers and the 2R,4R,5R isomers wherein R^1 is selected from hydrido,

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with each of R^2 , R^4 and R^5 being independently selected from alkyl, aryl and aralkyl; wherein each of X

and Y is independently selected from hydroxyl, alkoxy, amino and



with each of R⁶ and R⁷ being independently selected from hydrido, alkyl, and aralkyl; wherein any of R¹ through R⁷ groups having one or more substitutable positions on an aryl portion of the group may be substituted with one or more halo or hydroxyl groups; or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof.

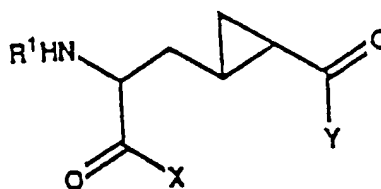
7. A process according to Claim 6 wherein R¹ of the compound prepared is hydrido and each of X and Y is hydroxyl.
- 15 8. A process according to Claim 7 wherein the compound prepared is selected from the group consisting of
- 2R,4S,5R-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid;
 - 2R,4R,5R-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid;
 - 2R,4S,5S-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid;
 - 20 -2R,4R,5S-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid;
 - 2S,4S,5R-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid;
 - 2S,4R,5R-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid;
 - 2S,4S,5S-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid;
 - 2S,4R,5S-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid;
 - 25 -2R,4S,5R-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
 - 2R,4R,5R-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
 - 2R,4S,5S-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
 - 2R,4R,5S-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
 - 2S,4S,5R-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
 - 30 -2S,4R,5R-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
 - 2S,4S,5S-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
 - 2S,4R,5S-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
 - 2R,4S,5R-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid-1-methyl-6-ethyl ester;
 - 2R,4R,5R-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid-1-methyl-6-ethyl ester;
 - 35 -2R,4S,5S-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid-1-methyl-6-ethyl ester;
 - 2R,4R,5S-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid-1-methyl-6-ethyl ester;
 - 2S,4S,5R-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid-1-methyl-6-ethyl ester;
 - 2S,4R,5R-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid-1-methyl-6-ethyl ester;
 - 2S,4S,5S-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid-1-methyl-6-ethyl ester;
 - 40 -2S,4R,5S-2-amino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid-1-methyl-6-ethyl ester;
 - 2R,4S,5R-2-acetylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid;
 - 2R,4R,5R-2-acetylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid;
 - 2R,4S,5S-2-acetylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid;
 - 2R,4R,5S-2-acetylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid;
 - 45 -2S,4S,5R-2-acetylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid;
 - 2S,4R,5R-2-acetylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid;
 - 2S,4S,5S-2-acetylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid;
 - 2S,4R,5S-2-acetylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid;
 - 2R,4S,5R-2-acetylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
 - 50 -2R,4R,5R-2-acetylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
 - 2R,4S,5S-2-acetylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
 - 2R,4R,5S-2-acetylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
 - 2S,4S,5R-2-acetylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
 - 2S,4R,5R-2-acetylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
 - 55 -2S,4S,5S-2-acetylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
 - 2S,4R,5S-2-acetylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
 - 2R,4S,5R-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
 - 2R,4R,5R-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;

- 2R,4S,5S-2-benzyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
 -2R,4R,5S-2-benzyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
 -2S,4S,5R-2-benzyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
 -2S,4R,5R-2-benzyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
 5 -2S,4S,5S-2-benzyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
 -2S,4R,5S-2-benzyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid diethyl ester;
 -2R,4S,5R-2-benzyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid-1-methyl-6-ethyl ester;
 -2R,4R,5R-2-benzyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid-1-methyl-6-ethyl ester;
 -2R,4S,5S-2-benzyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid-1-methyl-6-ethyl ester;
 10 -2R,4R,5S-2-benzyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid-1-methyl-6-ethyl ester;
 -2S,4S,5R-2-benzyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid-1-methyl-6-ethyl ester;
 -2S,4R,5R-2-benzyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid-1-methyl-6-ethyl ester;
 -2S,4S,5S-2-benzyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid-1-methyl-6-ethyl ester; and
 -2S,4R,5S-2-benzyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylene-adipic acid-1-methyl-6-ethyl ester;
 15
9. A process according to Claim 8 wherein the compound prepared is selected from the group consisting of
 2R,4S,5S-2-amino-4,5-methyleneadipic acid and
 2R,4R,5R-2-amino-4,5-methyleneadipic acid.
 20
10. A process according to Claim 8 wherein the compound prepared is selected from the group consisting of
 2R,4S,5R-2-amino-4,5-methyleneadipic acid and
 2R,4R,5S-2-amino-4,5-methyleneadipic acid.
 25
11. Use of a compound selected from a class of compounds according to any of claims 1-10 for
 manufacturing a medicament for treating a mammal afflicted by or susceptible to a central nervous
 system disorder, depression, Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, a neurodegenerative disease or
 neurotoxic injury.
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12. The use of Claim 11 wherein said central nervous system disorder is a cognitive disorder.

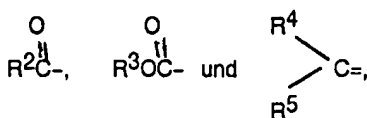
Patentansprüche

Patentansprüche für folgende Vertragsstaaten : AT, BE, FR, GB, DE, IT, LU, NL, SE, CH, LI

1. Eine Verbindung der Formel



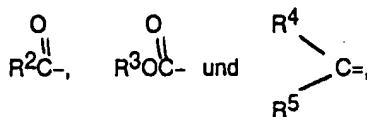
worin R¹ ausgewählt ist aus Hydrido, Alkyl, Cycloalkyl, Aralkyl, Aryloxyalkyl, Arylthioalkyl,



wobei jedes von R², R³, R⁴ und R⁵ unabhängig voneinander ausgewählt ist aus Hydrido, Alkyl, Cycloalkyl, Aryl und Aralkyl; worin jedes von X und Y unabhängig voneinander ausgewählt ist aus Hydroxyl, Alkoxy, Alkylthio, Amino und

wobei jedes von R⁶ und R⁷ unabhängig ausgewählt ist aus Hydrido, Alkyl, Cycloalkyl, Aryl und Aralkyl; worin jede der R¹ - bis R⁷-Gruppen, die eine substituierbare Position haben, substituiert sein kann mit einem oder mehreren Substituenten, ausgewählt aus Hydroxyl, Halogen, Alkyl, Halogenalkyl, Cyano, Alkoxy, Alkylthio, Sulfanyl, Sulfonyl, Sulfonylethyl, Sulfonylethyl, Amino, Acyl, Acyloxy, Alkoxycarbonyl und Aminocarbonyl; oder ein pharmazeutisch-verträgliches Salz davon.

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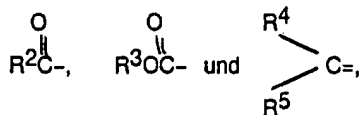


wobei jedes von R², R³, R⁴ und R⁵ unabhängig voneinander ausgewählt ist aus Hydrido, Alkyl, Cycloalkyl, Aryl und Aralkyl; worin jedes von X und Y unabhängig voneinander ausgewählt ist aus Hydroxyl, Alkoxy, Alkylthio, Amino und

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \quad \text{R}^7 \\ \parallel \quad | \\ \text{R}^6\text{COCHO}- \end{array}$$

wobei jedes von R⁶ und R⁷ unabhängig voneinander ausgewählt ist aus Hydrido, Alkyl, Cycloalkyl, Aryl und Aralkyl; worin jede der R¹- bis R⁷-Gruppen, die eine oder mehrere substituierbare Positionen aufweisen, substituiert sein kann mit einem oder mehreren Substituenten, ausgewählt aus Hydroxyl, Halogen, Alkyl, Halogenalkyl, Cyano, Alkoxy, Alkylthio, Sulfinyl, Sulfonyl, Sulfinylalkyl, Sulfonylalkyl, Amino, Acyl, Acyloxy, Alkoxy-carbonyl und Aminocarbonyl; oder ein pharmazeutisch-verträgliches Salz davon.

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wobei jedes von R², R³, R⁴ und R⁵ unabhängig voneinander ausgewählt ist aus Hydrido, Alkyl, Cycloalkyl, Aryl und Aralkyl; worin jedes von X und Y unabhängig voneinander ausgewählt ist aus Hydroxyl, Alkoxy, Amino und

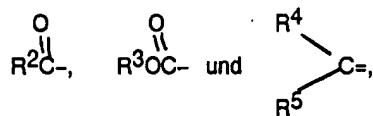
$$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \quad \text{R}^7 \\ \parallel \quad | \\ \text{R}^6\text{COCHO}- \end{array}$$

wobei jedes von R^6 und R^7 unabhängig voneinander ausgewählt ist aus Hydrido, Alkyl, Cycloalkyl, Aryl und Aralkyl; worin jede der R^1 - bis R^7 -Gruppen, die eine oder mehrere substituierbare Positionen an einem Arylteil der Gruppe aufweisen, substituiert sein kann mit einem oder mehreren Substituenten, ausgewählt aus Halogen, Alkyl, Halogenalkyl, Hydroxyl und Alkoxy; oder ein pharmazeutisch-verträgliches Salz.

ches Salz davon.

4. Verbindung nach Anspruch 3, worin R¹ ausgewählt ist aus Hydrido, linearem Alkyl, Aralkyl,

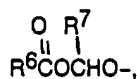
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wobei jedes von R², R³, R⁴ und R⁵ unabhängig voneinander ausgewählt ist aus Hydrido, Alkyl, Aryl und Aralkyl; worin jedes von X und Y unabhängig voneinander ausgewählt ist aus Hydroxyl, Alkoxy, Amino und

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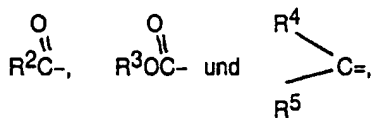
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wobei jedes von R⁶ und R⁷ unabhängig voneinander ausgewählt ist aus Hydrido, Alkyl und Aralkyl; worin jede der R¹- bis R⁷-Gruppen, die eine oder mehrere substituierbare Positionen an einem Arylteil der Gruppe haben, substituiert sein können mit einer oder mehreren Halogen- oder Hydroxylgruppen; oder ein pharmazeutisch-verträgliches Salz davon.

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5. Verbindung nach Anspruch 4, ausgewählt aus den 2R,4S,5S-Isomeren und den 2R,4R,5R-Isomeren, worin R¹ ausgewählt ist Hydrido, linearem Alkyl, Aralkyl,

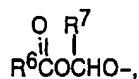
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wobei jedes von R², R³, R⁴ und R⁵ unabhängig voneinander ausgewählt ist aus Hydrido, Alkyl, Aryl und Aralkyl; worin jedes von X und Y unabhängig voneinander ausgewählt ist aus Hydroxyl, Alkoxy, Amino und

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wobei jedes von R⁶ und R⁷ unabhängig voneinander ausgewählt ist aus Hydrido, Alkyl und Aralkyl; wobei jede der R¹- bis R⁷-Gruppen, die eine oder mehrere substituierbare Positionen an einem Arylteil der Gruppe aufweisen, substituiert sein können mit einer oder mehreren Halogen- oder Hydroxylgruppen; oder ein pharmazeutisch verträgliches Salz davon.

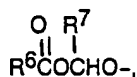
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6. Verbindung nach Anspruch 5, ausgewählt aus den 2R,4S,5S-Isomeren und den 2R,4R,5R-Isomeren, worin R¹ ausgewählt ist Hydrido,

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wobei jedes von R^2 , R^4 und R^5 unabhängig voneinander ausgewählt ist aus Alkyl, Aryl und Aralkyl;
wobei jedes von X und Y unabhängig voneinander ausgewählt ist aus Hydroxyl, Alkoxy, Amino und



wobei jedes von R^6 und R^7 unabhängig voneinander ausgewählt ist aus Hydrido, Alkyl und Aralkyl;
worin jede der R^1 - bis R^7 -Gruppen, die eine oder mehrere substituierbare Positionen an einem Arylteil der Gruppe haben, substituiert sein können mit einer oder mehreren Halogen- oder Hydroxylgruppen;
oder ein pharmazeutisch verträgliches Salz davon.

7. Verbindung nach Anspruch 6, worin R^1 Hydrido und jedes von X und Y Hydroxyl ist.

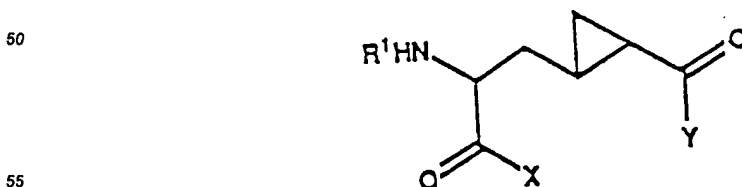
8. Verbindung nach Anspruch 7, ausgewählt aus der Gruppe bestehend aus

-2R,4S,5R-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure;
-2R,4R,5R-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure;
-2R,4S,5S-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure;
-2R,4R,5S-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure;
-2S,4S,5R-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure;
-2S,4R,5R-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure;
-2S,4S,5S-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure;
-2S,4R,5S-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure;
-2R,4S,5R-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;
-2R,4R,5R-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;
-2R,4S,5S-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;
-2R,4R,5S-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;
-2S,4S,5R-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;
-2S,4R,5R-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;
-2S,4S,5S-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;
-2S,4R,5S-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;
-2R,4S,5R-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure-1-methyl-6-ethylester;
-2R,4R,5R-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure-1-methyl-6-ethylester;
-2R,4S,5S-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure-1-methyl-6-ethylester;
-2R,4R,5S-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure-1-methyl-6-ethylester;
-2S,4S,5R-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure-1-methyl-6-ethylester;
-2S,4R,5R-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure-1-methyl-6-ethylester;
-2S,4S,5S-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure-1-methyl-6-ethylester;
-2S,4R,5S-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure-1-methyl-6-ethylester;
-2R,4S,5R-2-Acetylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure;
-2R,4R,5R-2-Acetylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure;
-2R,4S,5S-2-Acetylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure;
-2R,4R,5S-2-Acetylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure;
-2S,4S,5R-2-Acetylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure;
-2S,4R,5R-2-Acetylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure;
-2S,4S,5S-2-Acetylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure;
-2S,4R,5S-2-Acetylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure;
-2R,4S,5R-2-Acetylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;
-2R,4R,5R-2-Acetylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;
-2R,4S,5S-2-Acetylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;

- 2R,4R,5S-2-Acetylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;
 -2S,4S,5R-2-Acetylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;
 -2S,4R,5R-2-Acetylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;
 -2S,4S,5S-2-Acetylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;
 5 -2S,4R,5S-2-Acetylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;
 -2R,4S,5R-2-Benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;
 -2R,4R,5R-2-Benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;
 -2R,4S,5S-2-Benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;
 -2R,4R,5S-2-Benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;
 10 -2S,4S,5R-2-Benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;
 -2S,4R,5R-2-Benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;
 -2S,4S,5S-2-Benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;
 -2S,4R,5S-2-Benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;
 15 -2R,4S,5R-2-Benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure-1-methyl-6-ethylester;
 -2R,4R,5R-2-Benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure-1-methyl-6-ethylester;
 -2R,4S,5S-2-Benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure-1-methyl-6-ethylester;
 -2R,4R,5S-2-Benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure-1-methyl-6-ethylester;
 -2S,4S,5R-2-Benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure-1-methyl-6-ethylester;
 -2S,4R,5R-2-Benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure-1-methyl-6-ethylester;
 20 -2S,4S,5S-2-Benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure-1-methyl-6-ethylester;
 -2S,4R,5S-2-Benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure-1-methyl-6-ethylester;
9. Verbindung nach Anspruch 8, ausgewählt aus der Gruppe bestehend aus
 2R,4S,5S-2-Amino-4,5-methylenadipinsäure und
 25 2R,4R,5R-2-Amino-4,5-methylenadipinsäure.
10. Verbindung nach Anspruch 8, ausgewählt aus der Gruppe bestehend aus
 2R,4S,5R-2-Amino-4,5-methylenadipinsäure und
 2R,4R,5S-2-Amino-4,5-methylenadipinsäure.
11. Eine pharmazeutische Zusammensetzung, enthaltend eine therapeutisch-wirksame Menge einer wirksamen Verbindung und einen pharmazeutisch-verträglichen Träger oder ein Verdünnungsmittel, wobei diese wirksame Verbindung ausgewählt ist aus einer Familie der Verbindungen gemäß einem der Ansprüche 1-10.
12. Verwendung einer Verbindung, ausgewählt aus der Klasse der Verbindungen gemäß einem der Ansprüche 1-10, zur Herstellung eines Medikamentes zur Behandlung eines Säugers, der befallen ist durch oder empfindlich ist gegenüber einer Störung des zentralen Nervensystems, wie cognitive Störung, Epilepsie, Depression, Parkinson'sche Krankheit, Alzheimer'sche Krankheit, eine neurodegenerative Erkrankung oder neurotoxische Schädigung.
13. Die Verwendung nach Anspruch 12, worin diese Störung des zentralen Nervensystems eine cognitive Störung ist.

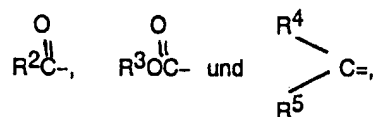
45 **Patentansprüche für folgenden Vertragsstaat : GR**

1. Eine Verbindung der Formel



worin R¹ ausgewählt ist aus Hydrido, Alkyl, Cycloalkyl, Aralkyl, Aryloxyalkyl, Arylthioalkyl,

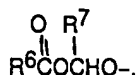
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wobei jedes von R^2 , R^3 , R^4 und R^5 unabhängig voneinander ausgewählt ist aus Hydrido, Alkyl, Cycloalkyl, Aryl und Aralkyl; worin jedes von X und Y unabhängig voneinander ausgewählt ist aus Hydroxyl, Alkoxy, Alkylthio, Amino und

15



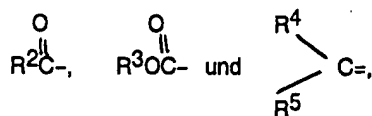
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wobei jedes von R^6 und R^7 unabhängig ausgewählt ist aus Hydrido, Alkyl, Cycloalkyl, Aryl und Aralkyl; worin jede der R^1 - bis R^7 -Gruppen, die eine substituierbare Position haben, substituiert sein kann mit einem oder mehreren Substituenten, ausgewählt aus Hydroxyl, Halogen, Alkyl, Halogenalkyl, Cyano, Alkoxy, Alkylthio, Sulfinyl, Sulfonyl, Sulfinylalkyl, Sulfonylalkyl, Amino, Acyl, Acyloxy, Alkoxycarbonyl und Aminocarbonyl; oder ein pharmazeutisch-verträgliches Salz davon.

25

2. Eine Verbindung nach Anspruch 1, worin R^1 ausgewählt ist aus Hydrido, Alkyl, Aralkyl,

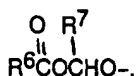
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35

wobei jedes von R^2 , R^3 , R^4 und R^5 unabhängig voneinander ausgewählt ist aus Hydrido, Alkyl, Cycloalkyl, Aryl und Aralkyl; worin jedes von X und Y unabhängig voneinander ausgewählt ist aus Hydroxyl, Alkoxy, Alkylthio, Amino und

40



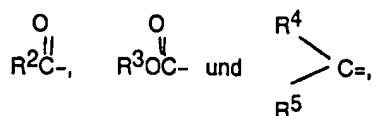
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wobei jedes von R^6 und R^7 unabhängig voneinander ausgewählt ist aus Hydrido, Alkyl, Cycloalkyl, Aryl und Aralkyl; worin jede der R^1 - bis R^7 -Gruppen, die eine oder mehrere substituierbare Positionen aufweisen, substituiert sein kann mit einem oder mehreren Substituenten, ausgewählt aus Hydroxyl, Halogen, Alkyl, Halogenalkyl, Cyano, Alkoxy, Alkylthio, Sulfinyl, Sulfonyl, Sulfinylalkyl, Sulfonylalkyl, Amino, Acyl, Acyloxy, Alkoxycarbonyl und Aminocarbonyl; oder ein pharmazeutisch-verträgliches Salz davon.

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3. Verbindung nach Anspruch 2, worin R^1 ausgewählt ist aus Hydrido, Alkyl, Aralkyl,

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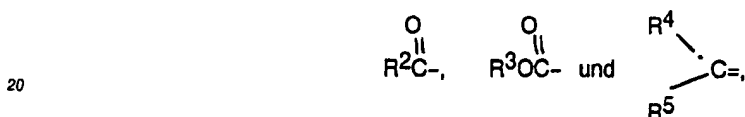
wobei jedes von R^2 , R^3 , R^4 und R^5 unabhängig voneinander ausgewählt ist aus Hydrido, Alkyl, Cycloalkyl, Aryl und Aralkyl; worin jedes von X und Y unabhängig voneinander ausgewählt ist aus

Hydroxyl, Alkoxy, Amino und



10 wobei jedes von R⁶ und R⁷ unabhängig voneinander ausgewählt ist aus Hydrido, Alkyl, Cycloalkyl, Aryl und Aralkyl; worin jede der R¹- bis R⁷-Gruppen, die eine oder mehrere substituierbare Positionen an einem Arylteil der Gruppe aufweisen, substituiert sein kann mit einem oder mehreren Substituenten, ausgewählt aus Halogen, Alkyl, Halogenalkyl, Hydroxyl und Alkoxy; oder ein pharmazeutisch-verträgliches Salz davon.

15 4. Verbindung nach Anspruch 3, worin R¹ ausgewählt ist aus Hydrido, linearem Alkyl, Aralkyl,

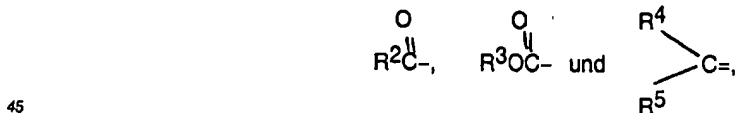


25 wobei jedes von R², R³, R⁴ und R⁵ unabhängig voneinander ausgewählt ist aus Hydrido, Alkyl, Aryl und Aralkyl; worin jedes von X und Y unabhängig voneinander ausgewählt ist aus Hydroxyl, Alkoxy, Amino und



35 wobei jedes von R⁶ und R⁷ unabhängig voneinander ausgewählt ist aus Hydrido, Alkyl und Aralkyl; worin jede der R¹- bis R⁷-Gruppen, die eine oder mehrere substituierbare Positionen an einem Arylteil der Gruppe haben, substituiert sein können mit einer oder mehreren Halogen- oder Hydroxylgruppen; oder ein pharmazeutisch-verträgliches Salz davon.

40 5. Verbindung nach Anspruch 4, ausgewählt aus den 2R,4S,5S-Isomeren und den 2R,4R,5R-Isomeren, worin R¹ ausgewählt ist Hydrido, linearem Alkyl, Aralkyl,



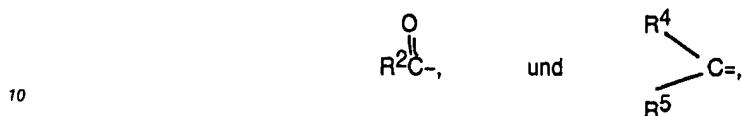
50 wobei jedes von R², R³, R⁴ und R⁵ unabhängig voneinander ausgewählt ist aus Hydrido, Alkyl, Aryl und Aralkyl; worin jedes von X und Y unabhängig voneinander ausgewählt ist aus Hydroxyl, Alkoxy, Amino und



wobei jedes von R⁶ und R⁷ unabhängig voneinander ausgewählt ist aus Hydrido, Alkyl und Aralkyl; wobei jede der R¹- bis R⁷-Gruppen, die eine oder mehrere substituierbare Positionen an einem Arylteil

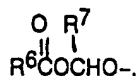
der Gruppe aufweisen, substituiert sein können mit einer oder mehreren Halogen- oder Hydroxylgruppen; oder ein pharmazeutisch verträgliches Salz davon.

- 5 6. Verbindung nach Anspruch 5, ausgewählt aus den 2R,4S,5S-Isomeren und den 2R,4R,5R-Isomeren, worin R¹ ausgewählt ist Hydrido,



wobei jedes von R², R⁴ und R⁵ unabhängig voneinander ausgewählt ist aus Alkyl, Aryl und Aralkyl; wobei jedes von X und Y unabhängig voneinander ausgewählt ist aus Hydroxyl, Alkoxy, Amino und

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wobei jedes von R⁶ und R⁷ unabhängig voneinander ausgewählt ist aus Hydrido, Alkyl und Aralkyl; worin jede der R¹- bis R⁷-Gruppen, die eine oder mehrere substituierbare Positionen an einem Arylteil der Gruppe haben, substituiert sein können mit einer oder mehreren Halogen- oder Hydroxylgruppen; oder ein pharmazeutisch verträgliches Salz davon.

25

7. Verbindung nach Anspruch 6, worin R¹ Hydrido und jedes von X und Y Hydroxyl ist.

8. Verbindung nach Anspruch 7, ausgewählt aus der Gruppe bestehend aus

- 30 -2R,4S,5R-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure;
-2R,4R,5R-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure;
-2R,4S,5S-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure;
-2R,4R,5S-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure;
-2S,4S,5R-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure;
-2S,4R,5R-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure;
35 -2S,4S,5S-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure;
-2S,4R,5S-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure;
-2R,4S,5R-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;
-2R,4R,5R-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;
-2R,4S,5S-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;
40 -2R,4R,5S-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;
-2S,4S,5R-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;
-2S,4R,5R-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;
-2S,4S,5S-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;
-2S,4R,5S-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;
45 -2R,4S,5R-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure-1-methyl-6-ethylester;
-2R,4R,5R-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure-1-methyl-6-ethylester;
-2R,4S,5S-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure-1-methyl-6-ethylester;
-2R,4R,5S-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure-1-methyl-6-ethylester;
-2S,4S,5R-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure-1-methyl-6-ethylester;
50 -2S,4R,5R-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure-1-methyl-6-ethylester;
-2S,4S,5S-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure-1-methyl-6-ethylester;
-2S,4R,5S-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure-1-methyl-6-ethylester;
-2R,4S,5R-2-Acetylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure;
-2R,4R,5R-2-Acetylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure;
55 -2R,4S,5S-2-Acetylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure;
-2R,4R,5S-2-Acetylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure;
-2S,4S,5R-2-Acetylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure;
-2S,4R,5R-2-Acetylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure;

- 2S,4S,5S-2-Acetylamin-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure;
 -2S,4R,5S-2-Acetylamin-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure;
 -2R,4S,5R-2-Acetylamin-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;
 -2R,4R,5R-2-Acetylamin-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;
 5 -2R,4S,5S-2-Acetylamin-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;
 -2R,4R,5S-2-Acetylamin-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;
 -2S,4S,5R-2-Acetylamin-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;
 -2S,4R,5R-2-Acetylamin-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;
 -2S,4S,5S-2-Acetylamin-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;
 10 -2S,4R,5S-2-Acetylamin-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;
 -2R,4S,5R-2-Benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;
 -2R,4R,5R-2-Benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;
 -2R,4S,5S-2-Benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;
 -2R,4R,5S-2-Benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;
 15 -2S,4S,5R-2-Benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;
 -2S,4R,5R-2-Benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;
 -2S,4S,5S-2-Benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;
 -2S,4R,5S-2-Benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;
 -2R,4S,5R-2-Benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure-1-methyl-6-ethylester;
 20 -2R,4R,5R-2-Benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure-1-methyl-6-ethylester;
 -2R,4S,5S-2-Benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure-1-methyl-6-ethylester;
 -2R,4R,5S-2-Benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure-1-methyl-6-ethylester;
 -2S,4S,5R-2-Benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure-1-methyl-6-ethylester;
 -2S,4R,5R-2-Benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure-1-methyl-6-ethylester;
 25 -2S,4S,5S-2-Benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure-1-methyl-6-ethylester;
 -2S,4R,5S-2-Benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure-1-methyl-6-ethylester;

9. Verbindung nach Anspruch 8, ausgewählt aus der Gruppe bestehend aus
 2R,4S,5S-2-Amino-4,5-methylenadipinsäure und
 30 2R,4R,5R-2-Amino-4,5-methylenadipinsäure.

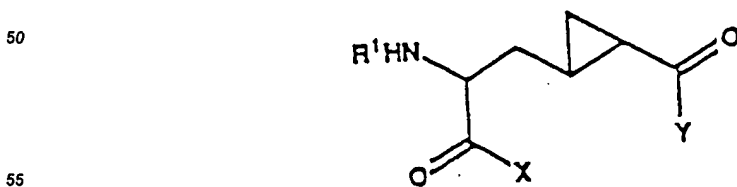
10. Verbindung nach Anspruch 8, ausgewählt aus der Gruppe bestehend aus
 2R,4S,5R-2-Amino-4,5-methylenadipinsäure und
 35 2R,4R,5S-2-Amino-4,5-methylenadipinsäure.

11. Verwendung einer Verbindung, ausgewählt aus der Klasse der Verbindungen gemäß einem der
 Ansprüche 1-10, zur Herstellung eines Medikaments zur Behandlung eines Säugers, der befallen ist
 durch oder empfindlich ist gegenüber einer Störung des zentralen Nervensystems, wie cognitive
 Störung, Epilepsie, Depression, Parkinson'sche Krankheit, Alzheimer'sche Krankheit, eine neurodegenerative
 40 Erkrankung oder neurotoxische Schädigung.

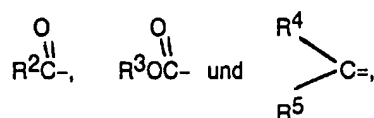
12. Die Verwendung nach Anspruch 11, worin diese Störung des zentralen Nervensystems eine cognitive
 Störung ist.

45 Patentansprüche für folgenden Vertragsstaat : ES

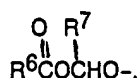
1. Eine Verfahren zur Herstellung einer Verbindung der Formel



worin R' ausgewählt ist aus Hydrido, Alkyl, Cycloalkyl, Aralkyl, Aryloxyalkyl, Arylthioalkyl,

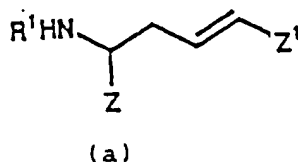


wobei jedes von R^2 , R^3 , R^4 und R^5 unabhängig voneinander ausgewählt ist aus Hydrido, Alkyl, Cycloalkyl, Aryl und Aralkyl; worin jedes von X und Y unabhängig voneinander ausgewählt ist aus Hydroxyl, Alkoxy, Alkylthio, Amino und



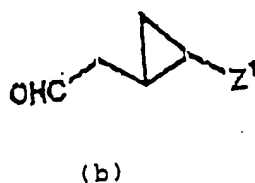
wobei jedes von R^6 und R^7 unabhängig ausgewählt ist aus Hydrido, Alkyl, Cycloalkyl, Aryl und Aralkyl; worin jede der R^1 - bis R^7 -Gruppen, die eine substituierbare Position haben, substituiert sein kann mit einem oder mehreren Substituenten, ausgewählt aus Hydroxyl, Halogen, Alkyl, Halogenalkyl, Cyano, Alkoxy, Alkylthio, Sulfinyl, Sulfonyl, Sulfinylalkyl, Sulfonylalkyl, Amino, Acyl, Acyloxy, Alkoxycarbonyl und Aminocarbonyl; oder ein pharmazeutisch-verträgliches Salz davon, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß man entweder

A. ein ungesättigtes Aminoadipatderivat der Formel (a)



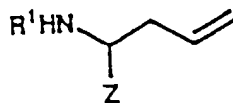
worin Z und Z^1 unabhängig voneinander COX und COY darstellen, wobei R^1 , Z und Y vorstehende Bedeutung besitzen oder Z und Z^1 irgend eine andere Gruppe bedeuten, um einen Vorläufer ihres Derivates darzustellen, entweder mit Diazomethan in Gegenwart eines metallischen Katalysators unter geeigneten Bedingungen oder mit Diazomethan ohne Katalysator umgesetzt und anschließend erhitzt oder mit UV-Licht oder sichtbarem Licht bestrahlt oder mit Diiodmethan/Iodzinkpulver unter geeigneten Bedingungen umgesetzt unter Bildung der Cyclopropanverbindung;

B. ein Cyclopropylaldehyd der Formel (b)



worin Z^1 vorstehende Bedeutung hat, mit einem Alkylamin $\text{R}^1\text{NH}_2\text{Cl}$ transformiert, worin R^1 vorstehende Bedeutung hat, in Gegenwart von KCN/ NH_4OH oder KCN, Al_2O_3 , AcCN verbunden mit Bestrahlung mit einer Ultraschallquelle oder

C. ein geeignetes Vinyl- oder Allylglycinderivat der Formel (c)



(c)

mit einem substituierten Diazolalkan Z^1CHN_2 , worin Z^1 und R^1 vorstehende Bedeutung haben, unter geeigneten Bedingungen in Gegenwart eines Katalysators oder Hitze umgesetzt oder

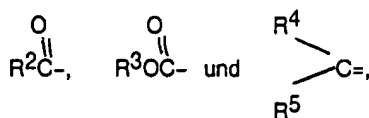
D. ein allylisches Derivat der Formel (d)



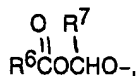
(d)

worin L eine gut abspaltbare Gruppe bedeutet, zuerst mit Z^1CHN_2 umgesetzt, worin Z^1 vorstehende Bedeutung hat, in Gegenwart eines Katalysators oder Hitze und anschließend umwandelt durch Substituierung der abgespaltenen Gruppe L mit einem geeigneten Glycinanion, wie das Acetamidomalat-, Ethylbenzylidenaminoacetat- oder Ethyldiphenylmethylenaminoacetat-Anion, wobei anschließend die aus den Stufen A, B, C oder D erhaltenen Verbindungen, worin Z und Z^1 einen Vorläufer darstellen, leicht umgewandelt werden können durch hydrolytische oder oxidative Stufen in Abhängigkeit von der Art des Vorläufers, wobei sich die gewünschten Endprodukte bilden, die gegebenenfalls auf bekannte Weise in ihre pharmazeutisch verträglichen Salze umgewandelt werden können.

2. Ein Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, worin R^1 der hergestellten Verbindung ausgewählt ist aus Hydrido, Alkyl, Aralkyl,

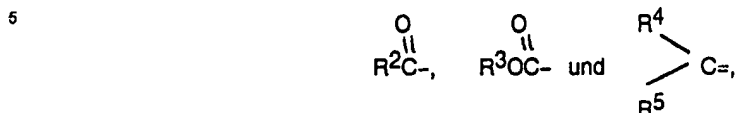


wobei jedes von R^2 , R^3 , R^4 und R^5 unabhängig voneinander ausgewählt ist aus Hydrido, Alkyl, Cycloalkyl, Aryl und Aralkyl; worin jedes von X und Y unabhängig voneinander ausgewählt ist aus Hydroxyl, Alkoxy, Alkylthio, Amino und



wobei jedes von R^6 und R^7 unabhängig voneinander ausgewählt ist aus Hydrido, Alkyl, Cycloalkyl, Aryl und Aralkyl; worin jede der R^1 - bis R^7 -Gruppen, die eine oder mehrere substituierbare Positionen aufweisen, substituiert sein kann mit einem oder mehreren Substituenten, ausgewählt aus Hydroxyl, Halogen, Alkyl, Halogenalkyl, Cyano, Alkoxy, Alkylthio, Sulfinyl, Sulfonyl, Sulfinylalkyl, Sulfonylalkyl, Amino, Acyl, Acyloxy, Alkoxy-carbonyl und Aminocarbonyl; oder ein pharmazeutisch-verträgliches Salz davon.

3. Ein Verfahren nach Anspruch 2, worin R¹ der hergestellten Verbindung ausgewählt ist aus Hydrido, Alkyl, Aralkyl,

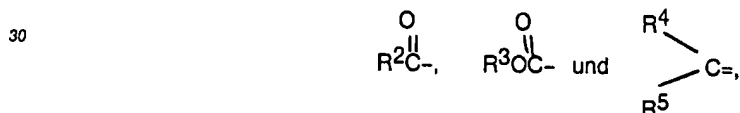


10 wobei jedes von R², R³, R⁴ und R⁵ unabhängig voneinander ausgewählt ist aus Hydrido, Alkyl, Cycloalkyl, Aryl und Aralkyl; worin jedes von X und Y unabhängig voneinander ausgewählt ist aus Hydroxyl, Alkoxy, Amino und



20 wobei jedes von R⁶ und R⁷ unabhängig voneinander ausgewählt ist aus Hydrido, Alkyl, Cycloalkyl, Aryl und Aralkyl; worin jede der R¹- bis R⁷-Gruppen, die eine oder mehrere substituierbare Positionen an einem Arylteil der Gruppe aufweisen, substituiert sein kann mit einem oder mehreren Substituenten, ausgewählt aus Halogen, Alkyl, Halogenalkyl, Hydroxyl und Alkoxy; oder ein pharmazeutisch-verträgliches Salz davon.

- 25 4. Ein Verfahren nach Anspruch 3, worin R¹ der hergestellten Verbindung ausgewählt ist aus Hydrido, linearem Alkyl, Aralkyl,

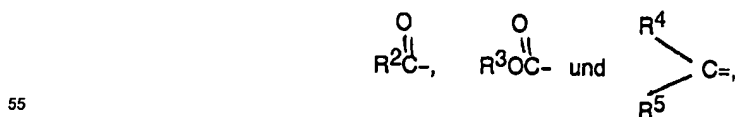


35 wobei jedes von R², R³, R⁴ und R⁵ unabhängig voneinander ausgewählt ist aus Hydrido, Alkyl, Aryl und Aralkyl; worin jedes von X und Y unabhängig voneinander ausgewählt ist aus Hydroxyl, Alkoxy, Amino und



45 wobei jedes von R⁶ und R⁷ unabhängig voneinander ausgewählt ist aus Hydrido, Alkyl und Aralkyl; worin jede der R¹- bis R⁷-Gruppen, die eine oder mehrere substituierbare Positionen an einem Arylteil der Gruppe haben, substituiert sein können mit einer oder mehreren Halogen- oder Hydroxylgruppen; oder ein pharmazeutisch-verträgliches Salz davon.

- 50 5. Ein Verfahren nach Anspruch 4, worin die hergestellte Verbindung ausgewählt ist aus den 2R,4S,5S-Isomeren und den 2R,4R,5R-Isomeren, worin R¹ ausgewählt ist Hydrido, linearem Alkyl, Aralkyl,



wobei jedes von R², R³, R⁴ und R⁵ unabhängig voneinander ausgewählt ist aus Hydrido, Alkyl, Aryl und

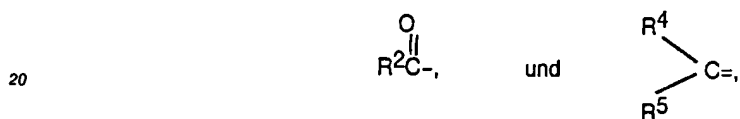
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Aralkyl; worin jedes von X und Y unabhängig voneinander ausgewählt ist aus Hydroxyl, Alkoxy, Amino und



wobei jedes von R⁶ und R⁷ unabhängig voneinander ausgewählt ist aus Hydrido, Alkyl und Aralkyl;
 10 wobei jede der R¹- bis R⁷-Gruppen, die eine oder mehrere substituierbare Positionen an einem Arylteil der Gruppe aufweisen, substituiert sein können mit einer oder mehreren Halogen- oder Hydroxylgruppen; oder ein pharmazeutisch verträgliches Salz davon.

6. Ein Verfahren nach Anspruch 5, worin die hergestellte Verbindung ausgewählt ist aus den 2R,4S,5S-
 15 Isomeren und den 2R,4R,5R-Isomeren, worin R¹ ausgewählt ist Hydrido,



wobei jedes von R², R⁴ und R⁵ unabhängig voneinander ausgewählt ist aus Alkyl, Aryl und Aralkyl;
 25 wobei jedes von X und Y unabhängig voneinander ausgewählt ist aus Hydroxyl, Alkoxy, Amino und



wobei jedes von R⁶ und R⁷ unabhängig voneinander ausgewählt ist aus Hydrido, Alkyl und Aralkyl;
 35 worin jede der R¹- bis R⁷-Gruppen, die eine oder mehrere substituierbare Positionen an einem Arylteil der Gruppe haben, substituiert sein können mit einer oder mehreren Halogen- oder Hydroxylgruppen; oder ein pharmazeutisch verträgliches Salz davon.

7. Ein Verfahren nach Anspruch 6, worin R¹ der hergestellten Verbindung Hydrido und jedes von X und Y Hydroxyl ist.

40 8. Ein Verfahren nach Anspruch 7, worin die hergestellte Verbindung ausgewählt ist aus der Gruppe bestehend aus

- 45 -2R,4S,5R-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure;
 -2R,4R,5R-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure;
 -2R,4S,5S-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure;
 -2R,4R,5S-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure;
 -2S,4S,5R-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure;
 -2R,4R,5R-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure;
 -2S,4S,5S-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure;
 50 -2S,4R,5S-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure;
 -2R,4S,5R-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;
 -2R,4R,5R-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;
 -2R,4S,5S-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;
 -2R,4R,5S-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;
 55 -2S,4S,5R-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;
 -2S,4R,5S-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;
 -2S,4S,5S-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;
 -2S,4R,5S-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;

- 2R,4S,5R-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure-1-methyl-6-ethylester;
 -2R,4R,5R-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure-1-methyl-6-ethylester;
 -2R,4S,5S-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure-1-methyl-6-ethylester;
 -2R,4R,5S-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure-1-methyl-6-ethylester;
 5 -2S,4S,5R-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure-1-methyl-6-ethylester;
 -2S,4R,5R-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure-1-methyl-6-ethylester;
 -2S,4S,5S-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure-1-methyl-6-ethylester;
 -2S,4R,5S-2-Amino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure-1-methyl-6-ethylester;
 -2R,4S,5R-2-Acetylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure;
 10 -2R,4R,5R-2-Acetylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure;
 -2R,4S,5S-2-Acetylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure;
 -2R,4R,5S-2-Acetylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure;
 -2S,4S,5R-2-Acetylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure;
 -2S,4R,5R-2-Acetylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure;
 15 -2S,4S,5S-2-Acetylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure;
 -2S,4R,5S-2-Acetylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure;
 -2R,4S,5R-2-Acetylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;
 -2R,4R,5R-2-Acetylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;
 -2R,4S,5S-2-Acetylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;
 20 -2R,4R,5S-2-Acetylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;
 -2S,4S,5R-2-Acetylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;
 -2S,4R,5R-2-Acetylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;
 -2S,4S,5S-2-Acetylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;
 -2S,4R,5S-2-Acetylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;
 25 -2R,4S,5R-2-Benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;
 -2R,4R,5R-2-Benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;
 -2R,4S,5S-2-Benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;
 -2R,4R,5S-2-Benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;
 -2S,4S,5R-2-Benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;
 30 -2S,4R,5R-2-Benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;
 -2S,4S,5S-2-Benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;
 -2S,4R,5S-2-Benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäurediethylester;
 -2R,4S,5R-2-Benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure-1-methyl-6-ethylester;
 -2R,4R,5R-2-Benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure-1-methyl-6-ethylester;
 35 -2R,4S,5S-2-Benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure-1-methyl-6-ethylester;
 -2R,4R,5S-2-Benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure-1-methyl-6-ethylester;
 -2S,4S,5R-2-Benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure-1-methyl-6-ethylester;
 -2S,4R,5R-2-Benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure-1-methyl-6-ethylester;
 -2S,4S,5S-2-Benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure-1-methyl-6-ethylester;
 40 -2S,4R,5S-2-Benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-methylen-adipinsäure-1-methyl-6-ethylester;
9. Ein Verfahren nach Anspruch 8, worin die hergestellte Verbindung ausgewählt ist aus der Gruppe bestehend aus
 2R,4S,5S-2-Amino-4,5-methylenadipinsäure und
 45 2R,4R,5R-2-Amino-4,5-methylenadipinsäure.
10. Ein Verfahren nach Anspruch 8, worin die hergestellte Verbindung ausgewählt ist aus der Gruppe bestehend aus
 2R,4S,5R-2-Amino-4,5-methylenadipinsäure und
 50 2R,4R,5S-2-Amino-4,5-methylenadipinsäure.
11. Verwendung einer Verbindung, ausgewählt aus der Klasse der Verbindungen gemäß einem der Ansprüche 1-10, zur Herstellung eines Medikamentes zur Behandlung eines Säugers, der befallen ist durch oder empfindlich ist gegenüber einer Störung des zentralen Nervensystems, wie cognitive
 55 Störung, Epilepsie, Depression, Parkinson'sche Krankheit, Alzheimer'sche Krankheit, eine neurodegenerative Erkrankung oder neurotoxische Schädigung.

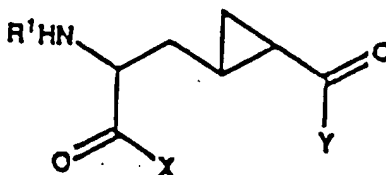
12. Die Verwendung nach Anspruch 11, worin diese Störung des zentralen Nervensystems eine cognitive Störung ist.

Revendications

5 **Revendications pour les Etats contractants suivants : AT, BE, FR, GB, DE, IT, LU, NL, SE, CH, LI**

1. Composé de formule :

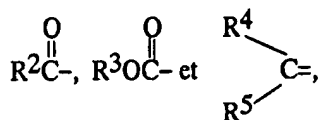
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dans laquelle R¹ est choisi parmi un groupe hydrido, alkyle, cycloalkyle, aralkyle, aryloxyalkyle, arylthioalkyle,

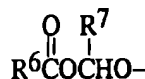
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chacun des restes R², R³, R⁴ et R⁵ étant choisi, indépendamment, parmi un groupe hydrido, alkyle, cycloalkyle, aryle et aralkyle ; chacun des restes X et Y est choisi, indépendamment, parmi un groupe hydroxyle, alcoxy, alkylthio, amino et

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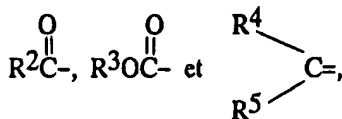
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formule dans laquelle chacun des symboles R⁶ et R⁷ est choisi, indépendamment, parmi un groupe hydrido, alkyle, cycloalkyle, aryle et aralkyle, l'un quelconque des groupes R¹ à R⁷, qui a une position pouvant porter un substituant, pouvant porter comme substituant un ou plusieurs substituants choisis parmi un groupe hydroxyle, halogéno, alkyle, halogéno-alkyle, cyano, alcoxy, alkylthio, sulfinyle, sulfonyl, sulfonylalkyle, sulfonylalkyle, amino, acyle, acyloxy, alcoxycarbonyl et aminocarbonyl ; ou un sel pharmaceutiquement acceptable de ce composé.

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2. Composé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel R¹ est choisi parmi un groupe hydrido, alkyle, aralkyle,

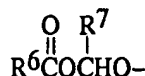
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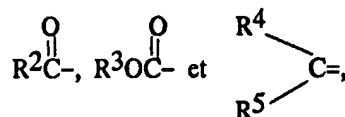
chacun des symboles R², R³, R⁴ et R⁵ étant choisi, indépendamment, parmi un groupe hydrido, alkyle, cycloalkyle, aryle et aralkyle ; chacun des symboles X et Y est choisi, indépendamment, parmi un groupe hydroxyle, alcoxy, alkylthio, amino et

55



chacun des symboles R^6 et R^7 est choisi, indépendamment, parmi un groupe hydrido, alkyle, cycloalkyle, aryle et aralkyle ; chacun des groupes R^1 à R^7 , qui a une ou plusieurs positions pouvant porter un substituant, pouvant porter comme substituant un ou plusieurs substituants choisis parmi un groupe hydroxyle, halogéno, alkyle, halogéno-alkyle, cyano, alcoxy, alkylthio, sulfinyle, sulfonyl, sulfonyle, sulfinylalkyle, sulfonylalkyle, amino, acyle, acyloxy, alcoxycarbonyl et aminocarbonyl ; et un sel pharmaceutiquement acceptable de ce composé.

3. Composé selon la revendication 2, dans lequel R^1 est choisi parmi un groupe hydrido, alkyle, aralkyle,

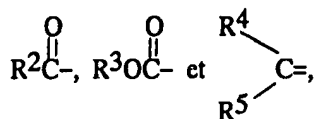


chacun des symboles R^2 , R^3 , R^4 et R^5 étant choisi, indépendamment, parmi un groupe hydrido, alkyle, cycloalkyle, aryle et aralkyle ; chacun des symboles X et Y est choisi, indépendamment, parmi un groupe hydroxyle, alcoxy, alkylthio, amino et

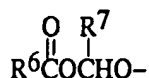


chacun des groupes R^6 et R^7 étant choisi, indépendamment, parmi un groupe hydrido, alkyle, cycloalkyle, aryle et aralkyle ; l'un quelconque des groupes R^1 à R^7 , qui a une ou plusieurs positions pouvant porter un ou des substituants sur une partie aryle du groupe peut être substitué par un ou plusieurs substituants choisis parmi un atome d'halogène, un reste alkyle, halogénoalkyle, hydroxyle et alcoxy, ou un sel pharmaceutiquement acceptable de ce composé.

4. Composé selon la revendication 3, dans lequel R^1 est choisi parmi un groupe hydrido, alkyle linéaire, aralkyle,

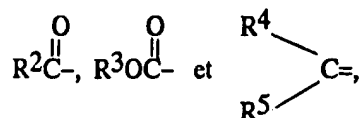


chacun des groupes R^2 , R^3 , R^4 et R^5 étant choisi, indépendamment, parmi un groupe hydrido, alkyle, aryle et aralkyle ; chacun des symboles X et Y est choisi, indépendamment, parmi un groupe hydroxyle, alcoxy, amino et



chacun des groupes R^6 et R^7 étant choisi, indépendamment, parmi un groupe hydrido, alkyle et aralkyle ; chacun des groupes R^1 à R^7 , qui a une ou plusieurs positions substituables sur une partie aryle du groupe, pouvant être substitué par un ou plusieurs groupes halogéno ou hydroxyle ; ou un sel pharmaceutiquement acceptable de ce composé.

5. Composé selon la revendication 4, choisi parmi les isomères 2R,4S,5S et les isomères 2R,4R,5R, dans lesquels R^1 est choisi parmi un groupe hydrido, alkyle linéaire, aralkyle,



5

chacun des symboles R^2 , R^3 , R^4 et R^5 étant choisi, indépendamment, parmi un groupe hydrido, alkyle, aryle et aralkyle ; chacun des symboles X et Y est choisi, indépendamment, parmi un groupe hydroxyle, alcoxy, amino et

10



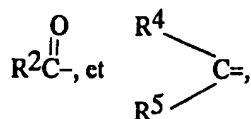
15

chacun des groupes R^5 et R^7 étant choisi, indépendamment, parmi un groupe hydrido, alkyle et aralkyle ; et chacun des groupes R^1 à R^7 , qui a une ou plusieurs positions pouvant porter un ou des substituants sur une partie aryle du groupe, pouvant être substitué par un ou plusieurs groupes halogéno ou hydroxyle ; ou un sel pharmaceutiquement acceptable de ce composé.

20

6. Composé selon la revendication 5, choisi parmi les isomères 2R,4S,5S et les isomères 2R,4R,5R, dans lesquels R^1 est choisi parmi un groupe hydrido,

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chacun des groupes R^2 , R^4 et R^5 étant choisi, indépendamment, parmi un groupe alkyle, aryle et aralkyle ; chacun des symboles X et Y est choisi, indépendamment, parmi un groupe hydroxyle, alcoxy, amino et

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chacun des groupes R^5 et R^7 étant choisi, indépendamment, parmi un groupe hydrido, alkyle et aralkyle ; l'un quelconque des groupes R^1 à R^7 , qui a une ou plusieurs positions pouvant comporter un substituant sur une partie aryle du groupe, pouvant porter comme substituant un ou plusieurs groupes halogéno ou hydroxyle ; ou un sel pharmaceutiquement acceptable de ce composé.

45

7. Composé selon la revendication 6, dans lequel R^1 représente un groupe hydrido et chacun des symboles X et Y représentent un groupe hydroxyle.
8. Composé selon la revendication 7, choisi dans l'ensemble consistant en
- l'acide 2R,4S,5R-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 - l'acide 2R,4R,5R-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 - l'acide 2R,4S,5S-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 - l'acide 2R,4R,5S-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 - l'acide 2S,4S,5R-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 - l'acide 2S,4R,5R-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 - l'acide 2S,4S,5S-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 - l'acide 2S,4R,5S-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 - l'ester diéthylé de l'acide 2R,4S,5R-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;

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55

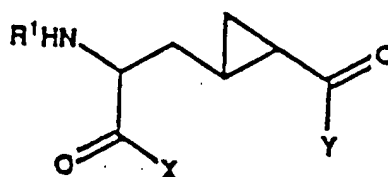
- l'ester diéthylique de l'acide 2R,4R,5R-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
l'ester diéthylique de l'acide 2R,4S,5S-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
l'ester diéthylique de l'acide 2R,4R,5S-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
l'ester diéthylique de l'acide 2S,4S,5R-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
5 l'ester diéthylique de l'acide 2S,4R,5R-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
l'ester diéthylique de l'acide 2S,4S,5S-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
l'ester diéthylique de l'acide 2S,4R,5S-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
l'ester 1-méthyl-6-éthylque de l'acide 2R,4S,5R-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
l'ester 1-méthyl-6-éthylque de l'acide 2R,4R,5R-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
10 l'ester 1-méthyl-6-éthylque de l'acide 2R,4S,5S-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
l'ester 1-méthyl-6-éthylque de l'acide 2R,4R,5S-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
l'ester 1-méthyl-6-éthylque de l'acide 2S,4S,5R-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
l'ester 1-méthyl-6-éthylque de l'acide 2S,4R,5R-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
l'ester 1-méthyl-6-éthylque de l'acide 2S,4S,5S-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
15 l'ester 1-méthyl-6-éthylque de l'acide 2S,4R,5S-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
l'acide 2R,4S,5R-2-acétylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
l'acide 2R,4R,5R-2-acétylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
l'acide 2R,4S,5S-2-acétylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
l'acide 2R,4R,5S-2-acétylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
20 l'acide 2S,4S,5R-2-acétylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
l'acide 2S,4R,5R-2-acétylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
l'acide 2S,4S,5S-2-acétylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
l'acide 2S,4R,5S-2-acétylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
l'ester diéthylique de l'acide 2R,4S,5R-2-acétylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
25 l'ester diéthylique de l'acide 2R,4R,5R-2-acétylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
l'ester diéthylique de l'acide 2R,4S,5S-2-acétylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
l'ester diéthylique de l'acide 2R,4R,5S-2-acétylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
l'ester diéthylique de l'acide 2S,4S,5R-2-acétylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
l'ester diéthylique de l'acide 2S,4R,5R-2-acétylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
30 l'ester diéthylique de l'acide 2S,4S,5S-2-acétylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
l'ester diéthylique de l'acide 2S,4R,5S-2-acétylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
l'ester diéthylique de l'acide 2R,4S,5R-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
l'ester diéthylique de l'acide 2R,4R,5R-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
l'ester diéthylique de l'acide 2R,4S,5S-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
35 l'ester diéthylique de l'acide 2R,4R,5S-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
l'ester diéthylique de l'acide 2S,4S,5R-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
l'ester diéthylique de l'acide 2S,4R,5R-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
l'ester diéthylique de l'acide 2S,4S,5S-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
l'ester diéthylique de l'acide 2S,4R,5S-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
40 l'ester 1-méthyl-6-éthylque de l'acide 2R,4S,5R-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
l'ester 1-méthyl-6-éthylque de l'acide 2R,4R,5R-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
l'ester 1-méthyl-6-éthylque de l'acide 2R,4S,5S-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
l'ester 1-méthyl-6-éthylque de l'acide 2R,4R,5S-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
l'ester 1-méthyl-6-éthylque de l'acide 2S,4S,5R-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
45 l'ester 1-méthyl-6-éthylque de l'acide 2S,4R,5R-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
l'ester 1-méthyl-6-éthylque de l'acide 2S,4S,5S-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique ; et
l'ester 1-méthyl-6-éthylque de l'acide 2S,4R,5S-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique.
9. Composé selon la revendication 8, choisi dans l'ensemble consistant en
50 l'acide 2R,4S,5S-2-amino-4,5-méthylèneadipique et
l'acide 2R,4R,5R-2-amino-4,5-méthylèneadipique.
10. Composé selon la revendication 8, choisi dans l'ensemble consistant en
l'acide 4R,4S,5R-2-amino-4,5-méthylèneadipique et
55 l'acide 2R,4R,5S-2-amino-4,5-méthylèneadipique.
11. Composition pharmaceutique comprenant une quantité, efficace du point de vue thérapeutique, d'un
composé actif et d'un support, excipient, véhicule ou diluant acceptable du point de vue pharmaceuti-

que, ledit composé actif étant choisi parmi une famille de composés selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 10.

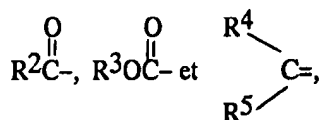
12. Utilisation d'un composé choisi parmi une classe de composés selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 10 pour fabriquer un médicament pour traiter un mammifère présentant un trouble du système nerveux central ou susceptible de présenter un tel trouble, comme un désordre ou trouble cognitif, de l'épilepsie, de la dépression, la maladie de Parkinson, la maladie d'Alzheimer, une maladie neurodégénérative ou une lésion neurotoxique.
13. Utilisation selon la revendication 12, dans laquelle ledit trouble du système nerveux central est un trouble cognitif.

Revendications pour l'Etat contractant suivant : GR

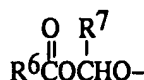
1. Composé de formule :



dans laquelle R¹ est choisi parmi un groupe hydrido, alkyle, cycloalkyle, aralkyle, aryloxyalkyle, arylthioalkyle,

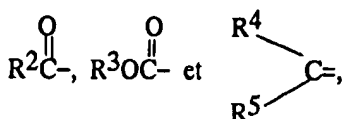


chacun des restes R², R³, R⁴ et R⁵ étant choisi, indépendamment, parmi un groupe hydrido, alkyle, cycloalkyle, aryle et aralkyle ; chacun des restes X et Y est choisi, indépendamment, parmi un groupe hydroxyle, alcoxy, alkylthio, amino et



formule dans laquelle chacun des symboles R⁶ et R⁷ est choisi, indépendamment, parmi un groupe hydrido, alkyle, cycloalkyle, aryle et aralkyle, l'un quelconque des groupes R¹ à R⁷, qui a une position pouvant porter un substituant, pouvant porter comme substituant un ou plusieurs substituants choisis parmi un groupe hydroxyle, halogéno, alkyle, halogéno-alkyle, cyano, alcoxy, alkylthio, sulfinyle, sulfonyl, sulfinylalkyle, sulfonylalkyle, amino, acyle, acyloxy, alcoxycarbonyl et aminocarbonyl ; ou un sel pharmaceutiquement acceptable de ce composé.

2. Composé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel R¹ est choisi parmi un groupe hydrido, alkyle, aralkyle,



chacun des symboles R², R³, R⁴ et R⁵ étant choisi, indépendamment, parmi un groupe hydrido, alkyle, cycloalkyle, aryle et aralkyle ; chacun des symboles X et Y est choisi, indépendamment, parmi un groupe hydroxyle, alcoxy, alkylthio, amino et

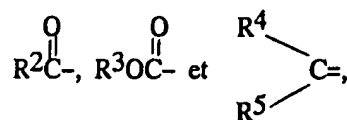
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- 10 chacun des symboles R⁶ et R⁷ est choisi, indépendamment, parmi un groupe hydrido, alkyle, cycloalkyle, aryle et aralkyle ; chacun des groupes R¹ à R⁷, qui a une ou plusieurs positions pouvant porter un substituant, pouvant porter comme substituant un ou plusieurs substituants choisis parmi un groupe hydroxyle, halogéno, alkyle, halogéno-alkyle, cyano, alcoxy, alkylthio, sulfinyle, sulfonyl, sulfinylalkyle, sulfonylalkyle, amino, acyle, acyloxy, alcoxycarbonyl et aminocarbonyl ; et un sel pharmaceutiquement acceptable de ce composé.
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3. Composé selon la revendication 2, dans lequel R¹ est choisi parmi un groupe hydrido, alkyle, aralkyle,

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- 25 chacun des symboles R², R³, R⁴ et R⁵ étant choisi, indépendamment, parmi un groupe hydrido, alkyle, cycloalkyle, aryle et aralkyle ; chacun des symboles X et Y est choisi, indépendamment, parmi un groupe hydroxyle, alcoxy, alkylthio, amino et

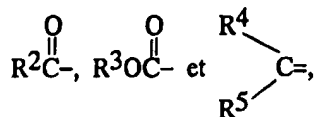
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- 35 chacun des groupes R⁶ et R⁷ étant choisi, indépendamment, parmi un groupe hydrido, alkyle, cycloalkyle, aryle et aralkyle ; l'un quelconque des groupes R¹ à R⁷, qui a une ou plusieurs positions pouvant porter un ou des substituants sur une partie aryle du groupe, peut être substitué par un ou plusieurs substituants choisis parmi un atome d'halogène, un reste alkyle, halogénoalkyle, hydroxyle et alcoxy, ou un sel pharmaceutiquement acceptable de ce composé.
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4. Composé selon la revendication 3, dans lequel R¹ est choisi parmi un groupe hydrido, alkyle linéaire, aralkyle,

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- 50 chacun des groupes R², R³, R⁴ et R⁵ étant choisi, indépendamment, parmi un groupe hydrido, alkyle, aryle et aralkyle ; chacun des symboles X et Y est choisi, indépendamment, parmi un groupe hydroxyle, alcoxy, amino et

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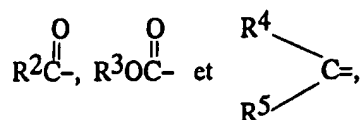
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chacun des groupes R^5 et R^7 étant choisi, indépendamment, parmi un groupe hydrido, alkyle et aralkyle ; chacun des groupes R^1 à R^7 , qui a une ou plusieurs positions substituable sur une partie aryle du groupe, pouvant être substitué par un ou plusieurs groupes halogéno ou hydroxyle ; ou un sel pharmaceutiquement acceptable de ce composé.

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5. Composé selon la revendication 4, choisi parmi les isomères 2R,4S,5S et les isomères 2R,4R,5R, dans lesquels R^1 est choisi parmi un groupe hydrido, alkyle linéaire, aralkyle,

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chacun des symboles R^2 , R^3 , R^4 et R^5 étant choisi, indépendamment, parmi un groupe hydrido, alkyle, aryle et aralkyle ; chacun des symboles X et Y est choisi, indépendamment, parmi un groupe hydroxyle, alcoxy, amino et

20



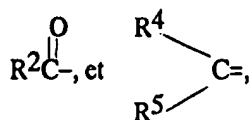
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chacun des groupes R^5 et R^7 étant choisi, indépendamment, parmi un groupe hydrido, alkyle et aralkyle ; et chacun des groupes R^1 à R^7 , qui a une ou plusieurs positions pouvant porter un ou des substituants sur une partie aryle du groupe, pouvant être substitué par un ou plusieurs groupes halogéno ou hydroxyle ; ou un sel pharmaceutiquement acceptable de ce composé.

30

6. Composé selon la revendication 5, choisi parmi les isomères 2R,4S,5S et les isomères 2R,4R,5R, dans lesquels R^1 est choisi parmi un groupe hydrido,

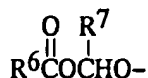
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chacun des groupes R^2 , R^4 et R^5 étant choisi, indépendamment, parmi un groupe alkyle, aryle et aralkyle ; chacun des symboles X et Y est choisi, indépendamment, parmi un groupe hydroxyle, alcoxy, amino et

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chacun des groupes R^5 et R^7 étant choisi, indépendamment, parmi un groupe hydrido, alkyle et aralkyle ; l'un quelconque des groupes R^1 à R^7 , qui a une ou plusieurs positions pouvant comporter un substituant sur une partie aryle du groupe, pouvant porter comme substituant un ou plusieurs groupes halogéno ou hydroxyle ; ou un sel pharmaceutiquement acceptable de ce composé.

55

7. Composé selon la revendication 6, dans lequel R^1 représente un groupe hydrido et chacun des symboles X et Y représentent un groupe hydroxyle.
8. Composé selon la revendication 7, choisi dans l'ensemble consistant en
l'acide 2R,4S,5R-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
l'acide 2R,4R,5R-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
l'acide 2R,4S,5S-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;

- l'acide 2R,4R,5S-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 l'acide 2S,4S,5R-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 l'acide 2S,4R,5R-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 l'acide 2S,4S,5S-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 5 l'acide 2S,4R,5S-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 l'ester diéthylique de l'acide 2R,4S,5R-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 l'ester diéthylique de l'acide 2R,4R,5R-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 l'ester diéthylique de l'acide 2R,4S,5S-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 l'ester diéthylique de l'acide 2R,4R,5S-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 10 l'ester diéthylique de l'acide 2S,4S,5R-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 l'ester diéthylique de l'acide 2S,4R,5R-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 l'ester diéthylique de l'acide 2S,4S,5S-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 l'ester diéthylique de l'acide 2S,4R,5S-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 l'ester 1-méthyl-6-éthylque de l'acide 2R,4S,5R-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 15 l'ester 1-méthyl-6-éthylque de l'acide 2R,4R,5R-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 l'ester 1-méthyl-6-éthylque de l'acide 2R,4S,5S-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 l'ester 1-méthyl-6-éthylque de l'acide 2R,4R,5S-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 l'ester 1-méthyl-6-éthylque de l'acide 2S,4S,5R-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 l'ester 1-méthyl-6-éthylque de l'acide 2S,4R,5R-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 20 l'ester 1-méthyl-6-éthylque de l'acide 2S,4S,5S-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 l'ester 1-méthyl-6-éthylque de l'acide 2S,4R,5S-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 l'acide 2R,4S,5R-2-acétylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 l'acide 2R,4R,5R-2-acétylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 l'acide 2R,4S,5S-2-acétylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 25 l'acide 2R,4R,5S-2-acétylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 l'acide 2S,4S,5R-2-acétylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 l'acide 2S,4R,5R-2-acétylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 l'acide 2S,4S,5S-2-acétylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 l'acide 2S,4R,5S-2-acétylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 30 l'ester diéthylique de l'acide 2R,4S,5R-2-acétylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 l'ester diéthylique de l'acide 2R,4R,5R-2-acétylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 l'ester diéthylique de l'acide 2R,4S,5S-2-acétylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 l'ester diéthylique de l'acide 2R,4R,5S-2-acétylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 l'ester diéthylique de l'acide 2S,4S,5R-2-acétylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 35 l'ester diéthylique de l'acide 2S,4R,5R-2-acétylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 l'ester diéthylique de l'acide 2S,4S,5S-2-acétylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 l'ester diéthylique de l'acide 2S,4R,5S-2-acétylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 l'ester diéthylique de l'acide 2R,4S,5R-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 l'ester diéthylique de l'acide 2R,4R,5R-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 40 l'ester diéthylique de l'acide 2R,4S,5S-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 l'ester diéthylique de l'acide 2R,4R,5S-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 l'ester diéthylique de l'acide 2S,4S,5R-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 l'ester diéthylique de l'acide 2S,4R,5R-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 l'ester diéthylique de l'acide 2S,4S,5S-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 45 l'ester diéthylique de l'acide 2S,4R,5S-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 l'ester 1-méthyl-6-éthylque de l'acide 2R,4S,5R-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 l'ester 1-méthyl-6-éthylque de l'acide 2R,4R,5R-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 l'ester 1-méthyl-6-éthylque de l'acide 2R,4S,5S-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 l'ester 1-méthyl-6-éthylque de l'acide 2R,4R,5S-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 50 l'ester 1-méthyl-6-éthylque de l'acide 2S,4S,5R-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 l'ester 1-méthyl-6-éthylque de l'acide 2S,4R,5R-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique ; et
 l'ester 1-méthyl-6-éthylque de l'acide 2S,4R,5S-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique.
- 55 9. Composé selon la revendication 8, choisi dans l'ensemble consistant en
 l'acide 2R,4S,5S-2-amino-4,5-méthylèneadipique et
 l'acide 2R,4R,5R-2-amino-4,5-méthylèneadipique.

10. Composé selon la revendication 8, choisi dans l'ensemble consistant en l'acide 4R,4S,5R-2-amino-4,5-méthylèneadipique et l'acide 2R,4R,5S-2-amino-4,5-méthylèneadipique.

5 11. Utilisation d'un composé choisi parmi une classe de composés selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 10 pour fabriquer un médicament pour traiter un mammifère présentant un trouble du système nerveux central ou risquant de présenter un tel trouble, tel qu'un trouble cognitif, de l'épilepsie, de la dépression, la maladie de Parkinson, la maladie d'Alzheimer, une maladie neurodégénérative ou une lésion neurotoxique.

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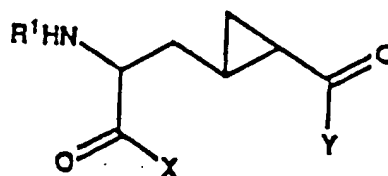
12. Utilisation selon la revendication 11, dans laquelle ledit trouble du système nerveux central est un trouble cognitif.

Revendications pour l'Etat contractant suivant : ES

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1. Procédé pour préparer un composé de formule :

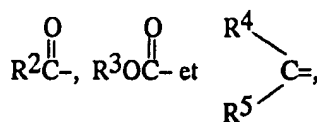
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dans laquelle R¹ est choisi parmi un groupe hydrido, alkyle, cycloalkyle, aralkyle, aryloxyalkyle, arylthioalkyle,

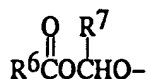
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chacun des restes R², R³, R⁴ et R⁵ étant choisi, indépendamment, parmi un groupe hydrido, alkyle, cycloalkyle, aryle et aralkyle ; chacun des restes X et Y est choisi, indépendamment, parmi un groupe hydroxyle, alcoxy, alkylthio, amino et

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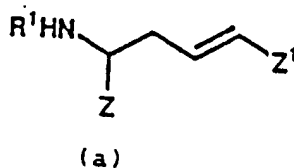
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formule dans laquelle chacun des symboles R⁶ et R⁷ est choisi, indépendamment, parmi un groupe hydrido, alkyle, cycloalkyle, aryle et aralkyle, l'un quelconque des groupes R¹ à R⁷, qui a une position pouvant porter un substituant, pouvant porter comme substituant un ou plusieurs substituants choisis parmi un groupe hydroxyle, halogéno, alkyle, halogéno-alkyle, cyano, alcoxy, alkylthio, sulfinyle, sulfonyle, sulfinylalkyle, sulfonylalkyle, amino, acyle, acyloxy, alcoxycarbonyl et aminocarbonyl ; ou un sel pharmaceutiquement acceptable de ce composé, procédé caractérisé en ce que :

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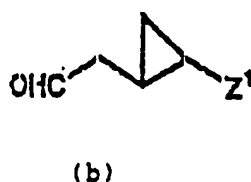
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A. on fait réagir un dérivé d'aminoadipate insaturé, de formule (a) :



dans laquelle Z et Z¹ représentent chacun, indépendamment, COX et COY, chacun des symboles R¹, Z et Y est tel que défini ci-dessus, ou bien Z et Z¹ représentent n'importe quel autre groupe de façon à définir un précurseur de ce dérivé, avec du diazométhane en présence d'un catalyseur métallique en opérant dans les conditions appropriées, ou bien avec du diazométhane sans catalyseur et avec chauffage subséquent ou irradiation subséquente par un rayonnement ultraviolet ou par de la lumière visible, ou bien on fait réagir avec du diiodométhane/poudre d'iode-de zinc dans des conditions appropriées pour donner le cyclopropane ;

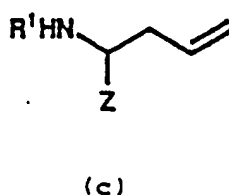
B. on transforme un cyclopropylaldéhyde de formule (b) :



dans laquelle R¹ est tel que défini ci-dessus,

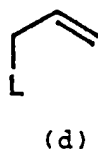
avec une alkylamine R¹NH₃Cl, dans laquelle R¹ est défini selon ce qui est indiqué ci-dessus, en présence de KCN/NH₄OH ou de KCN, Al₂O₃, AcCN, ce qui est accompagné d'une irradiation par une source d'ultrasons, ou bien

C. on fait réagir un dérivé approprié de vinylglycine ou d'allylglycine de formule (c) :



avec un diazoalcane substitué Z¹CHN₂, les symboles R¹ et R² étant tels que défini ci-dessus, en opérant dans les conditions appropriées en présence d'un catalyseur ou de la chaleur, ou bien

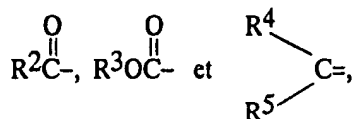
D. on fait tout d'abord réagir un dérivé allylique de formule (d) :



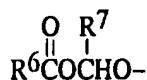
dans laquelle L représente un bon groupe partant, tout d'abord avec Z¹CHN₂, formule dans laquelle Z¹ est tel que défini ci-dessus, en présence d'un catalyseur ou de la chaleur, puis l'on convertit, par substitution du groupe partant L par un anion glycine convenable comme l'anion acétamidomalate,

éthylbenzylidèneaminoacétate ou éthyldiphénylméthylèneaminoacétate,
et, par la suite, les composés provenant des étapes A, B, C ou D, dans lesquels Z et Z' définissent un
précurseur, peuvent être facilement transformés par des étapes d'hydrolyse ou d'oxydation, selon le
genre du précurseur, en donnant ainsi les composés finals voulus qui peuvent éventuellement être
transformés de façon connue en leurs sels pharmaceutiquement acceptables.

2. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le symbole R¹ du composé que l'on prépare est choisi
parmi un groupe hydrido, alkyle, aralkyle,

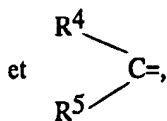
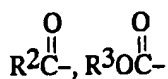


chacun des symboles R², R³, R⁴ et R⁵ étant choisi, indépendamment, parmi un groupe hydrido, alkyle,
cycloalkyle, aryle et aralkyle ; chacun des symboles X et Y est choisi, indépendamment, parmi un
groupe hydroxyle, alcoxy, alkylthio, amino et

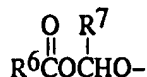


chacun des symboles R⁶ et R⁷ est choisi, indépendamment, parmi un groupe hydrido, alkyle,
cycloalkyle, aryle et aralkyle ; chacun des groupes R¹ à R⁷, qui a une ou plusieurs positions pouvant
porter un substituant, pouvant porter comme substituant un ou plusieurs substituants choisis parmi un
groupe hydroxyle, halogéno, alkyle, halogéno-alkyle, cyano, alcoxy, alkylthio, sulfinyle, sulfonyle,
sulfinylalkyle, sulfonylalkyle, amino, acyle, acyloxy, alcoxycarbonyle et aminocarbonyle ; et un sel
pharmaceutiquement acceptable de ce composé.

3. Procédé selon la revendication 2, dans lequel R¹ du composé que l'on prépare est choisi parmi un
groupe hydrido, alkyle, aralkyle,



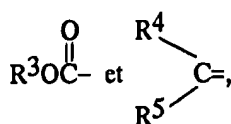
chacun des symboles R², R³, R⁴ et R⁵ étant choisi, indépendamment, parmi un groupe hydrido, alkyle,
cycloalkyle, aryle et aralkyle ; chacun des symboles X et Y est choisi, indépendamment, parmi un
groupe hydroxyle, alcoxy, alkylthio, amino et



chacun des groupes R⁶ et R⁷ étant choisi, indépendamment, parmi un groupe hydrido, alkyle,

cycloalkyle, aryle et aralkyle ; l'un quelconque des groupes R¹ à R⁷, qui a une ou plusieurs positions pouvant porter un ou des substituants sur une partie aryle du groupe, peut être substitué par un ou plusieurs substituants choisis parmi un atome d'halogène, un reste alkyle, halogénoalkyle, hydroxyle et alcoxy, ou un sel pharmaceutiquement acceptable de ce composé.

4. Procédé selon la revendication 3, dans lequel R¹ du composé que l'on prépare est choisi parmi un groupe hydrido, alkyle linéaire, aralkyle,

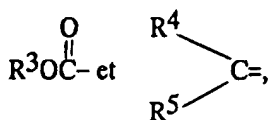


chacun des groupes R², R³, R⁴ et R⁵ étant choisi, indépendamment, parmi un groupe hydrido, alkyle, aryle et aralkyle ; chacun des symboles X et Y est choisi, indépendamment, parmi un groupe hydroxyle, alcoxy, amino et

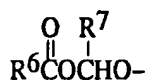


chacun des groupes R⁶ et R⁷ étant choisi, indépendamment, parmi un groupe hydrido, alkyle et aralkyle ; chacun des groupes R¹ à R⁷, qui a une ou plusieurs positions substituable sur une partie aryle du groupe, pouvant être substitué par un ou plusieurs groupes halogéno ou hydroxyle ; ou un sel pharmaceutiquement acceptable de ce composé.

5. Procédé selon la revendication 4, dans lequel le composé que l'on prépare est choisi parmi les isomères 2R,4S,5S et les isomères 2R,4R,5R, dans lesquels R¹ est choisi parmi un groupe hydrido, alkyle linéaire, aralkyle,



chacun des symboles R², R³, R⁴ et R⁵ étant choisi, indépendamment, parmi un groupe hydrido, alkyle, aryle et aralkyle ; chacun des symboles X et Y est choisi, indépendamment, parmi un groupe hydroxyle, alcoxy, amino et



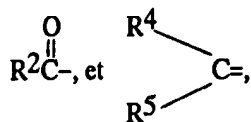
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chacun des groupes R^6 et R^7 étant choisi, indépendamment, parmi un groupe hydrido, alkyle et aralkyle ; et chacun des groupes R^1 à R^7 , qui a une ou plusieurs positions pouvant porter un ou des substituants sur une partie aryle du groupe, pouvant être substitué par un ou plusieurs groupes halogéno ou hydroxyle ; ou un sel pharmaceutiquement acceptable de ce composé.

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6. Procédé selon la revendication 5, dans lequel le composé que l'on prépare est choisi parmi les isomères 2R,4S,5S et les isomères 2R,4R,5R, dans lesquels R^1 est choisi parmi un groupe hydrido,

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chacun des groupes R^2 , R^4 et R^5 étant choisi, indépendamment, parmi un groupe alkyle, aryle et aralkyle ; chacun des symboles X et Y est choisi, indépendamment, parmi un groupe hydroxyle, alcoxy, amino et

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chacun des groupes R^6 et R^7 étant choisi, indépendamment, parmi un groupe hydrido, alkyle et aralkyle ; l'un quelconque des groupes R^1 à R^7 , qui a une ou plusieurs positions pouvant comporter un substituant sur une partie aryle du groupe, pouvant porter comme substituant un ou plusieurs groupes halogéno ou hydroxyle ; ou un sel pharmaceutiquement acceptable de ce composé.

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7. Procédé selon la revendication 6, dans lequel R^1 du composé que l'on prépare représente un groupe hydrido et chacun des symboles X et Y représente un groupe hydroxyle.

8. Procédé selon la revendication 7, dans lequel le composé que l'on prépare est choisi dans l'ensemble consistant en

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l'acide 2R,4S,5R-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;

l'acide 2R,4R,5R-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;

l'acide 2R,4S,5S-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;

l'acide 2R,4R,5S-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;

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l'acide 2S,4S,5R-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;

l'acide 2S,4R,5R-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;

l'acide 2S,4S,5S-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;

l'acide 2S,4R,5S-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;

l'ester diéthylique de l'acide 2R,4S,5R-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;

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l'ester diéthylique de l'acide 2R,4R,5R-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;

l'ester diéthylique de l'acide 2R,4S,5S-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;

l'ester diéthylique de l'acide 2R,4R,5S-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;

l'ester diéthylique de l'acide 2S,4S,5R-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;

l'ester diéthylique de l'acide 2S,4R,5R-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;

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l'ester diéthylique de l'acide 2S,4S,5S-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;

l'ester diéthylique de l'acide 2S,4R,5S-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;

l'ester 1-méthyl-6-éthylque de l'acide 2R,4S,5R-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;

l'ester 1-méthyl-6-éthylque de l'acide 2R,4R,5R-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;

- l'ester 1-méthyl-6-éthylque de l'acide 2R,4S,5S-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 l'ester 1-méthyl-6-éthylque de l'acide 2R,4R,5S-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 l'ester 1-méthyl-6-éthylque de l'acide 2S,4S,5R-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 l'ester 1-méthyl-6-éthylque de l'acide 2S,4R,5R-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 5 l'ester 1-méthyl-6-éthylque de l'acide 2S,4S,5S-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 l'ester 1-méthyl-6-éthylque de l'acide 2S,4R,5S-2-amino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 l'acide 2R,4S,5R-2-acétylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 l'acide 2R,4R,5R-2-acétylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 l'acide 2R,4S,5S-2-acétylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 10 l'acide 2R,4R,5S-2-acétylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
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 l'acide 2S,4S,5S-2-acétylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 l'acide 2S,4R,5S-2-acétylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 15 l'ester diéthylque de l'acide 2R,4S,5R-2-acétylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 l'ester diéthylque de l'acide 2R,4R,5R-2-acétylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
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 20 l'ester diéthylque de l'acide 2S,4R,5R-2-acétylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 l'ester diéthylque de l'acide 2S,4S,5S-2-acétylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 l'ester diéthylque de l'acide 2S,4R,5S-2-acétylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 l'ester diéthylque de l'acide 2R,4S,5R-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 l'ester diéthylque de l'acide 2R,4R,5R-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 25 l'ester diéthylque de l'acide 2R,4S,5S-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 l'ester diéthylque de l'acide 2R,4R,5S-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 l'ester diéthylque de l'acide 2S,4S,5R-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 l'ester diéthylque de l'acide 2S,4R,5R-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 l'ester diéthylque de l'acide 2S,4S,5S-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 30 l'ester diéthylque de l'acide 2S,4R,5S-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 l'ester 1-méthyl-6-éthylque de l'acide 2R,4S,5R-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 l'ester 1-méthyl-6-éthylque de l'acide 2R,4R,5R-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 l'ester 1-méthyl-6-éthylque de l'acide 2R,4S,5S-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 l'ester 1-méthyl-6-éthylque de l'acide 2R,4R,5S-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 35 l'ester 1-méthyl-6-éthylque de l'acide 2S,4S,5R-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 l'ester 1-méthyl-6-éthylque de l'acide 2S,4R,5R-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique;
 l'ester 1-méthyl-6-éthylque de l'acide 2S,4S,5S-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique ; et
 l'ester 1-méthyl-6-éthylque de l'acide 2S,4R,5S-2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-méthylène-adipique.
- 40 9. Procédé selon la revendication 8, dans lequel le composé que l'on prépare est choisi dans l'ensemble consistant en
 l'acide 2R,4S,5S-2-amino-4,5-méthylèneadipique et
 l'acide 2R,4R,5R-2-amino-4,5-méthylèneadipique.
- 45 10. Procédé selon la revendication 8, dans lequel le composé que l'on prépare est choisi dans l'ensemble consistant en
 l'acide 4R,4S,5R-2-amino-4,5-méthylèneadipique et
 l'acide 2R,4R,5S-2-amino-4,5-méthylèneadipique.
- 50 11. Utilisation d'un composé choisi parmi une classe de composés selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 10 pour fabriquer un médicament pour traiter un mammifère présentant un trouble du système nerveux central ou susceptible de présenter un tel trouble, de la dépression, la maladie de Parkinson, la maladie d'Alzheimer, une maladie neurodégénérative ou une lésion neurotoxique.
- 55 12. Utilisation selon la revendication 11, dans laquelle ledit trouble du système nerveux central est un trouble cognitif.